

A
Description
OF
WALES

BY

S^R JOHN PRISE

K N I G H T.



OXFORD,

Printed by WILLIAM HALL

Anno Salutis M. DC. LXIII.

Price, Sir J. I.

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Summ. curio.
Tho. Hearne. Dec.
14. XI. DEC. XXII.

The following Description of Wales was published by Mr. Thomas, A. M. & Fellow of Jesus College Oxon. but is much altered from the Edition with Dr. Ince set out, with The Historie of Cambria, now called Wales, at Lond. in 1584. 4^o.

The said Mr. Thomas was a learned man, and a very great Antiquary. He began also to print the said History of Cambria, which was given (and is now very scarce) in order to wish that great Antiquary, Rob. Vaughan of Henegworth in Merionethshire, who was diverted by other Business from publishing this Work, as he otherwise designed) communicated to him his Corrections and Additions. But Mr. Ellis finding that a pauntry, illiterate Author, called Irice Viderius, had been before hand with him, and some way or other, got Mr. Vaughan's Notes also, and was so bold, as, without Mr. Vaughan's leave, to print them in his Book (which is but a poor Thing) ~~in~~ in Folio called, Cambria Triumphant: or, ancient and modern British and Welsh Histories, he loved by his Design, and so no more was printed than 128. Pages, all which are here. After he had desisted ~~the work~~ for with all curious and learned Men were very sorry, he being so very capable of doing great matters, all but a very few, were sold for waste Paper. upon which account the Book is now a

over-

wonderfull Rare, and highly valuable. Dr. Powell's Additions are
mark'd thus, ~~Mr.~~ Mr. Vaughan's thus &. This Book belonged to the
Rev^d. Mr. Josiah, M^{rs}. A. and Vice-Principal of Magd. Hall Oxon.

A
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BY
S^R JOHN PRISE
KNIGHT.



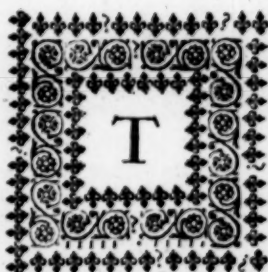
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A short description of CAMBRIA, now called
W A L E S, drawne by Sir John Prife Knight,
and perused by *Humpfrey Lloyd*

Gentleman.



He three Sonnes of *Brutus*, *Locrinus*, *Albanactus*, and *Camber* divided the whole Isle of Britaine into three Parts. The part contained within the *French Seas*, the Rivers *Severne* (called in British *Hafren*) *Dee* and *Humber* fell to *Locrinus* the eldest son, from whom it was called *Lloyger*, which name it hath in the *British* tongue to this day, in *English* it is called *England*, and now extendeth it selfe Northward to the River *Tweed*; The 2d son *Albanactus* had all the Country Northward from *Humber* to the Sea *Orkney* (called in the *British* tongue *Môr Werydh*, and in Latine *Mare Caledonium*) for his Share; The 3d son *Camber* had the remaining part lying within the *Spanish* and *Irish Seas*, and separated from *England* by the Rivers *Severne* and *Dee*; this part was after his name called *Cambria*, the Inhabitants *Cambry*, and their Language *Cambraec*, as at this day; The Inhabitants of this part have kept their Country and Language about 2690 years, without commixtion with any other Nation. This Country *Cambria*, in British *Cymru*, was called by the *Saxons* (a people of *Germany* that conquered and inhabited that part of Britaine called *Lloyger*) *Wales*, and the Inhabitants and the Language, *Welsh*, which are words signifying *strange*; and the Inhabitants of High and Low *Germany* doe at this day call the Language they do not understand, *Welsh*, and the people that speake it, *Welshmen*; so that they are much de-

ceived, who derive the word from a Queene called *Gwalaes*, or from a Prince named *Wala*; neither is the phancy of *Polydor Virgil*, who saith it was called *Walia quasi Italia*, because the remaining part of the *Romans* in the Isle were driven thither, to be approved of; *Giraldus Cambrensis* before him and others were guilty of the same mistake. That the Country was called *Wales* and the People *Welsh* by the *Saxons* (a strange Nation) is evident, in that the *Welsh* know not what those words meane, their mother tongue teaching them only to call themselves *Cymru* and their Language *Cymraec*; And that they were not *Romans* that were driven into *Cambria*, the language doth sufficiently evince, which hath words that have no affinity at all with the *Latine*: it must needs be granted that many words are borrowed from the *Latine*, as it could not be otherwise, the *Roman Legions* and *Colonies* having been so long seated in the Country, but they are so different in termination that it requires some skill to discover the words that are of *Roman* extraction.

795

The *Saxons* gaining still ground, the *Britains* were driven by them out of the plain, champion country on the other side the rivers *Dee* & *Severne*, especially by *Offa* K. of *Mercia*, who made a *Ditch* of great depth and breadth to be a *Meare* between his *Kingdom* & *Wales*; the *Ditch* begins at the river *Dee* by *Basingwerke* between *Chester* and *Rutblan*, & runs along the sides of the hills to the *South Sea* a little from *Bristoll*; It reacheth above a 100 miles in length, and is in many places to be scene at this day; the *Welsh* call it *Clawdd Offa*; the Country between it and *England* is commonly called (in *Welsh*) *T Mars*, although the greatest part thereof be now inhabited by the *Welsh*, especially in *Northwales*, which yet keepeth the ancient limits to the river *Dee*, and in some places reacheth beyond it.

Giraldus and others make the river *Wy*, in *Welsh* *Gwy*, to be the meare between *England* and *Wales* on the *South* part, the breadth of *Wales* from *Salow* or *Willowford*, in *Welsh* *Rhyd yr belig* upon *Wy* to *S. Davids* in *Menevia* is a 100 miles; also the length from *Caerlleon* upon *Usc* in *Gwentland* to *Holyhead* or *Caergybi* in *Anglesey*, in *Welsh* *Mow*, is above a 100 miles; the *Welsh* tongue is at this day commonly spoken beyond these meares, as in *Herefordshire*, *Glocestershire*, and *Shropshire*.

About

About the yeare of Christ 870 *Rodericus Magnus* divided 870
Wales into three Territories or Kingdomes, which were these,
 1. *Gwynedeb*, in English *Northwales*, in Latine *Venedotia*. 2. *Debenbarth*, in English *Southwales*, in Latine *Demetia*. 3. *Powisland*. In each of these he ordained a Princely Seat or Court for the Prince to live at most commonly, as in *Gwynedeb*, *Aberffraw* *Aberffraw*.
 in the Ile of *Môn* or *Anglesey*; In *Debenbarth*, *Caermardbyn*,
 from whence it was removed to *Dinevowr*, eight miles thence; *Dinevowr*.
 in *Powys*, *Pengwern* or *Imwythic*, in English *Shrewsbury*, from *Maibraval*,
 whence it was removed to *Matbraval* in *Powis* land.

Of the Kingdome of *Gwyneth* or *Aberffraw*.

Rodri the Great gave *Northwales* to his eldest Sonne, and ordained that the other two should pay him (each of them) yearly by way of Tribute 200l, as appears by the Laws of *Howel Dda*. *Northwales* hath upon the North side the Sea, upon the West and Southwest the river *Dyvi*, which divideth it from *Southwales*, and in some places from *Powis*; it extends from the river *Dee* at *Basingwerke* to *Aberdyvi*; on the South and East it is divided from *Powis* sometimes with rivers, sometimes with mountains, till it comes to the River *Dee* againe. It was of old divided into foure parts, the first and chiefest whereof was *Môn*, now called *Anglesey*, in which at *Aberffraw* the 1. *Môn*.
 Prince had his chiefe house; It is an Island separated from the maine land by an arme of the Sea called *Menai*; It hath in it three Cantreds or Hundreds, which are subdivided into six Comots, as 1. Cantref *Aberffraw* to Comot *Llivan* and *Mallivaeth*: 2. Cantref *Cemaîs* to *Talebolion* and *Tŵrcelyn*: and 3. Cantref *Roffir* to *Tindaethwy* and *Menai*. It hath in it a neat, commodious towne called *Baumarish*, also *Newburgh*, and a passage into *Ireland* at *Caergybi*, in English *Holyhead*. It is an egregious mistake in *Polydor*, to deny this Isle the name of *Mona*, and allow it only to be called *Angleſia* or *Anglorum Insula*; and to give the name *Mona* to the Ile of *Man*, whereas the Inhabitants and throughout all *Wales* they know no other name for it, but *Môn* and *Tir Môn*, that is, the Land of *Môn* unto this day, and that *Man* was never called *Môn* by any; the Inhabitants themselves call it *Manaw*, as the *Welsh* also doe. And *Corn*; *Tacitus* puts the matter out of question, when in the life of *Agricola* he saith the *Roman* Souldiers swom over into *Mona*, which

it was impossible for them to doe into the Isle of *Man* being above 20 miles distant from the maine Land.

2. *Arvon*,

2. *Arvon*, which is as much to say as, *Over against Môn*, is the 2d part; it hath in it foure Cantreds and ten Comots.

1. Cantref *Aber* hath in it three Comots, *I Llechwedd uchaf*, *y Llechwedd isaf* and *Nanconwey*.

2. Cantref *Arvon* hath two Comots, *Uwch Gwyrvai*, and *Isgwyrvai*.

3. Cantref *Dunodic* hath two Comots, *Arduddy* and *E-vionyth*.

4. Cantref *Llyn* containeth three Comots, *Cymytmaen*, *Tinllayn*, and *Canologion*. All these, except *Arduddy*, which is now a part of *Merionethshire*, are in *Carnarvonshire*. In this shire are the *Snowdon Hills*, called *Eryri*, which for their fertility, height, wood, cattell, fish and fowle yeeld not to the famous *Alps*; and this Country is without controversy the strongest for situation within *Britaine*. Here are the Townes of *Carnarvon*, called in old time *Caer Segont* (*Segontium Antonini*), of *Conwey*, called formerly *Caergyffyn*, the *See of Bangor*, *Pwllbeli*, *Neuyn*, the Castles of *Crickietb*, *Dolabellan*, *Dolbadarn*, *Dinas Dinlle*, *Clynnoc vawr*, *Trys Enlli* or *Bardsey*, and other ancient places. This was the last part of *Wales* brought under the dominion of the Kings of *England*: It hath on the North the *Sea* and *Menai*, upon the East and South-East the river *Conwey*, which divides it from *Denbighshire* in most places, except it be toward the sea, where it passeth the river, and reacheth about five miles beyond it; on the South-west and West it is separated from *Merionyth* by high Mountains, Rivers and Meares.

3. *Merionyth*.

3. *Merionyth* the third part of *Gwyneth* containing three Cantreds, each of which contains three Comots. 1. Cantref *Meirion* hath three Comots, *Talybont*, *Pennal*, and *Istymaner*.

2. Cantref *Arustly* hath, *Uwchgoed*, *Isgoed*, *Gwarthrenion*. 3d. Cantref *Penllyn*, which hath *Uwchmeloch*, *Ismeloch*, and *Micnaint*. This Country keeps the said name to this day, but not all the same Meeres it had in former times; It is full of Hills and Rocks, it hath upon the North the *Sea*, to which there is great resort to take Herrings. It hath upon the East *Arvon*, and

Denbigh land, upon the South *Powis*, upon the West *Dyvi* and

Cardigan.

Cardiganshire. In this Country are the Townes of *Harlech*, where there is a strong Castle, *Dolgelley* and *Bala*, and here is the great Lake *Llyn Tegyd*, that is three miles long; of which it is said, that the River *Dee* running through it mingleth not with its water; moreover it is said that Salmons, commonly taken in the River hard by the Lake, are never seen in the Lake, and that a sort of fish called *Gwyniaid* are very common in the Lake, but never taken in the River. Not farre from the Poole is a place called *Caergai*, which was the house of *Gai K. Arthurs* foster brother. This shire (like *Arvon*) is full of Cattell, Fowle, and Fish, and hath good store of red Deere and Roes, but Corne is scarce.

4. The Fourth part of *Gwyneth* was called *y Berveddwlad*, 4. *Y Berveddwlad*, which may be Englished, the Inland or Middle Country; It contained Five Cantreds, and Thirteen Comots, as 1. Cantref *Rhyvonioc*, which hath in it these Comots, *Vwchalet* & *Isalet*. 2. Cantref *Ystrat*, which hath *Hiraethoc* & *Cynmeirch*. 3. Cantref *Rôs*, which hath *Vwchdulas*, *Isdulas* & *Creuthbyn*, all which are in the Lordship of *Denbigh*, except *Creuthbyn*, which is a part of *Carnarvonshire*, and hath in it the Castle of *Diganwy*, which did belong to the Earles of *Chester*, and in the Latine and English Chronicles is commonly called *Gannoc*. 4. Cantref *Dyffryn Clwyd*, that is, the Valley of *Clwyd*, it is now called the Lordship of *Ruthyn*, and hath these Comots, *Coleigion*, *Llanerch* and *Dogueilyn*. 5th. Cantref is *Tegengl*, now a part of *Flintshire*, it hath these Comots, *Counsyllt*, *Prestatyn* and *Rutblan*. In this part of *Gwyneth* is the faire valley of *Dyffryn Clwyd*, which reacheth 18 miles in length, and is in breadth 4, 5, 6, and in some places 7 miles: Northward it borders on the Sea, and on the East, West, and South it is inclosed with high hills: It abounds with all manner of necessaries both for Man and Beast, as Cattell, Fish, Fowle, Corne, Hay, Grasse, Wood, &c. The river *Clwyd* being increased by the accession of *Clywedoc*, *Ystrat*, *Whilar*, *Elwey* and other rivers from the hills runnes along and divides it in the midst. In this Valley two miles from the Sea do stand the Towne and Castle of *Rutblan*, famous for a *Parliament K. Edward I.* kept there in the 12 yeare of his Reigne. And two miles above it is the See of *S. Asaph* called in old time *Llanelwey*, between the Rivers *Clwyd* and *Elwey*: foure miles thence

thence and two miles from the river *Clwyd* lies situate *Denbigh*, the Shire towne for that County, in which there is a very faire, strong Castle built upon a rock, which was very much enlarged and strengthened by *Henry Lacy* Earle of *Lincolne*, to whom King *Edward* gave the Lordship of *Denbigh*: five miles above this lies the towne of *Ruthin*, wherein is a faire Castle, which did sometimes belong to the *Grays* Lords of *Ruthyn* and Earles of *Kent*. This part of *Gwyneth* hath upon the North the river *Dee* and the Sea; upon the West, *Arvon* and the river *Conwy*; South and East *Merioneth* and *Powis*; these be the Meeres and Bounds of *Gwyneth*. So there was under the Kingdome of *Aberffraw* 15 Cantreds and 38 Comots. But *Northwales*, as it is now reckoned fixe shires, containeth in it besides *Gwyneth* a great part of *Powis*.

540

The *British* Chronicle saith of *Northwales*, that it came by inheritance to Women three times: 1. To *Stradwen* daughter to *Caduan* ap *Conan* ap *Endaf* & Wife to *Coel Godeboc*, Mother to *Genaw*, *Dywy* & *Gwawl*; the second time to the same *Gwawl* wife to *Edern* ap *Padern* & Mother to *Cunetha Wledic*, which *Cunetha* being a Prince in the North of England, about the yeare of Christ 540 sent his sonnes to recover *Cardigan* his inheritance from the *Irish Scots* and *Picts*, who had possessed themselves of those parts of it which bordered upon the Sea; *Tibiaon* his eldest sonne dyed in *Man*, which the *Irish Scots* had conquered; *Gildas* saith, that of the Progeny of *Glam-Hellor*, that peopled a great part of *Ireland*, *Yscreth* with his people inhabited *Dalrienda*, a part of *Scotland*. *Builke* with his people came to *Man*. *Builke cum filiis suis inhabitavit Euboniam Insulam, vulgo Manaw, quæ est in medietullo Maris inter Hyberniam & Britanniam*. The Children of *Bethoun* inhabited *Demetia*, or Southwales, with *Gwyr* and *Cydweli*, untill they were chased thence by the Children of *Cunetha*. thus farre *Gildas*. The sons of *Cunetha* being arrived in *North wales* divided the Country betwixt them: first *Meireaon* the sonne of *Tibiaon* the son of *Cunetha* had Cantref *Meireaon* to his part. *Arustel* ap *Cunetha* had Cantref *Arustly*. *Caredic* ap *Cunetha* had *Caredigion*, now *Cardiganshire*. *Dunod* had Cantref *Dunodic*. *Edeyrn* had *Edeyrnion*. *Mael* had *Dynmael*. *Coel* had *Coleyon*. *Dogvael* had *Dogveilyn*. *Ryvaon* had *Ryvonioc* now *Denbigh-land*. *Maelor* the

the son of *Gwran* the son of *Cunetha* had *Maeloron*, that is, the two *Maelors*, *Maelor Gymbraeg*, called *Bromfield*, and *Maelor Saefneg*. *Ewron Yrch* had *Caereueon* in *Powis*. *Uffa* had *Maesfsmaller* now *Oswestree*: What they say commonly of *Oswald K.* of *Northumberland*, that he was slaine there, and that a Well sprung up where his Arme was carried, is nothing so: for *Beda* and all other writers testify that *Peanda* slew *Oswald* at *Maserfelt* in the Kingdome of *Northumberland*, and his body was buried in the *Abbey* of *Bardney* in the Province of *Lyndesey*. These names given by the Progeny of *Cunetha* continue to this day. After this the *Irish Pils* which the *Britains* called *I Gwyddyl Philiiaid* overran the Isle of *Môn*, from whence they were driven by *Caswalbon Law bir*, that is, *Caswalbon* with the long hand, the son of *Eneon yrch ap Cunetha*, who with his own hands slew *Serigi* their King at *Llan y Gwyddyl*, that is, the *Irish Church* in *Holyhead*. This *Caswalbon* was Father to *Maelgon Gwynth*, whom the Latines call *Maglocunus*, King of *Britaine*. In his time lived the famous Bard *Talieffyn* who was called *Pen Beirdd*, that is, the chiefeft of the *Bards* or *Wisemen*. *Lucan* in his first book of the Civil warre between *Casar* and *Pompey* makes mention of our *Bards* thus, *Plurima securi fuditis carmina Bardis*: This *Maelgon* had a son called *Run*, in whose time, the *Saxons* invited *Gurmond* (who had come from *Afric*.) from *Ireland* to joine with them against the *Britains*, who by him and them were greatly distressed, drove first over *Severne*, and slaine, as many as were known of them to profess *Christ*. This *Run* was Father to *Beli*, who was Father to *Jago* (or *James*) who, and not *Brochwel* or *Brecyval* (as the English Chronicle saith) was Father to *Cadvan*, the Father of *Cadwalbon*, the Father of *Cadwalader* the last King of the *Britains*. *Erochwel*, surnamed *Isgithbroc*, by reason of his long teeth, was Captain over those who fought with *Adelred* alias *Esbelbert* King of *Kent*, and his *Saxons* and *Angles*, whom *Augustin* the Monke had incited to make warre against the *Christian Britains*. *Brochwel* was twice put to flight by them not farre from *Chester*, and they cruelly slew a 1000 Priests and Monkes of *Bangor*, with a great number of *Lay Brethren* of the same house that lived by the labour of their hands, and were come bare-footed to desire mercy and Peace. Then *Brochwel* retired over *Dee*, and

defending

defending the passages against the Saxons, untill Cadvan K. of Northwales, Meredyth K. of Southwales, and Bledrus or Eletius Prince of Cornwall came to his aide, he gave the Saxons battell and slew of them a 1066, and put the rest to flight. After this Battel Cadvan was chosen King of Britaine, and was the chiet Ruler within the Ile.

3. The 3d time that Northwales came to a Woman was to Efyllt, the daughter of Conan Tindaethwy, the son of Edwal Twrch, the son of K. Cadwalader, The British Annals say, Conan was the son of Rodric Molwynoc son of the sayd Edwal. She was wife to Mervyn Bbrych and Mother to Roderic the Great.

The last Kings of the Britains finding Northwales to be a Country exceeding strong, as being full of high Mountains, craggy rocks, great Woods, deep Valleys, streights and dangerous places, and deepe and swift Rivers, made it their chieftest Seate. The chiefe Rivers in Gwyneth are, Dyvi, which springs in the Hills of Merioneth, runnes North-west by Mowthwy and Machyn-llaeth, and so to the sea at Aberdyvi; it divides Northwales and Southwales. Dee, in Welsh Dourdw, springs also from the same hills, runs East through Penllyn and the Lake Tegid, downe to Corwen & Llangollen, between Chirke land & Bromfield, where it bowes Northward towards Bangor iscoed, so to Holt & Chester, thence North-west to Flint Castle, and so to the Sea. Conwey, which riseth likewise in Merionethshire, runs under Snowdon North-East, by the Towne of Aberconwey to the Sea. Avon Wynn, that falls into the sea at Traeth Mawr. Tvelenryd, which the sea receives at Traeth bachan. Moubau, that falls into the Sea at Bermouth. Deslynny. Alwen. Lleder. Llygwy. Machno. Ogwen. Cegid. Seint, which runs to the Sea at Carnarvon. Gwrvai. Llivon. Llyfni. Dwyvdr. Dwyvech. Erch. Secb. Clwyd, which riseth in Denbigh-land, runs downe to Ruthin, and plaine North, not farre from Denbigh, to St Asaph, and so by Ruthlan to the Sea. Cefni. Dulas. Aled. Elwey. &c. Among the Mountains in Carnarvon and Merioneth Shires there are very many Llynns or Lakes abounding with large Trouts; In the River Conwey there is a sort of Fish called Brwyniaid, which they use to take from the middle of March to the middle of April. And in two Pooles, to wit, Llyn Peris and Llyn Tortbenni, which are about three miles asunder, there is a Fish called Torgoch, from his red belly, which, when the season is to take it in the one, is not to be found in the other.

Of Debeubarth or Dineuor.

This Kingdome although it was the largest, yet was it not *Debenbarth* the best (in *Giraldus* his opinion) when the Division was made, or *Dineuor*. in regard it was much infested with the Saxons, and afterwards with *Flemings* and *Normans*, and for that in divers parts thereof the Lords would not obey their Prince, as in *Gwent* and *Morgannwg*: It was divided into six Parts. 1. *Caredigion* ^{1.} *Caredigion*. was the first, it contained 4 Cantreds and 10 Comots, 1. Cantref *Pemwedic* which had in it these Comots, *Geneurglyn*, *Perveib* & *Creuthyn*. 2. Cantref *Canawl* had these, *Mevenyth*, *Anbunoc* and *Pennarth*. 3. Cantref *Castell* had these Comots, *Mabwynion* and *Caerwedros*. 4. Cantref *Syrwen* had these, *Gwenionyth* and *Iscoed*: This part is at this day called in English *Cardigan-shire*, in Welsh *Swydb Aberteivi*. It is a champion Country without much wood: It hath been divers times overcome by the *Flemings* and *Normans*, who built in it severall Castles, but could not keep it: It hath on the East *Northwales*, the River *Dyvi* and part of *Powys*; upon the South *Carmarthen-shire*: on the West the River *Teivi* and *Pembrokeshire*, and on the North the *Irish* Sea. In this is the Towne of *Cardigan*, upon *Teivi*, not farre from the Sea: the Towne of *Aberystwyth*, upon the River *Ystwyth*, by the Sea: *Llanbadarn Vawr* once an Episcopall See, wherein was a famous Sanctuary in times past, and a Place of Religious and Learned men; the Castles of *Stratmeyric*, *Gwalter*, of *Llanrysted*, of *Dynerth*, of the sons of *Wynaeon*, of *Aberbeidol* and many more, the Abbey of *Strata Florida*, the Townes of *Tregaron*, *Llandbewibrevi* &c.

2. The 2d part was called *Dyvet*, at this day *Pembrokeshire*: It had in it 8 Cantreds and 23 Comots, which were these, 1. Cantref *Emlyn*, that had these Comots, *Vwchcuch*, *Isfuch* and *Levetbyr*: 2. Cantref *Arberth* had these, *Pemrhyn ar Elays*, *Estrolef* and *Talacharn*: 3. Cantref *Daugleddeu* these, *Amgoed*, *Pennant*, and *Evelfre*. 4. Cantref *Icoed* these, *Llanbayaden* and *Castell Gwys*. 5. Cantref *Penbro* these, *Coedyrbâf*, *Maenorbyrr* and *Penvro*. 6. Cantref *Ros* these, *Hulfforth*, *Castell Gwalchmai* and *Tgarn*. 7. Cantref *Pebidioc* these, *Mynyw*, *Pencaer* and *Pebidioc*. 8. Cantref *Cemaes* these, *Vwchneuer*, *Isneuer* and *Tresdraeth*: In this part are diverse Townes and Havens, as *Pembroke*, *Tenby* (in Welsh *Dynbech y Pyscot*) *Harford West*

2.
Dyvet.

(Hwl ffordh) the faire Haven of Milford (in Welsh *Aberdaugled-beu*) *St Davids* or *Menevia* (in Welsh *Mynyw*) the chiefest Episcopall See in Wales; *Fiscard* or *Abergwayn*, *Newport* or *Tref-draeth*; these are along the Sea coast, or not far off. There are divers Castles therein as *Cilgerran*, *Arberth*, *Gwys*, *Llanbayaden*, *Walwyn*, &c. This Part was won first by the Mountgomerys Earles of *Sbrensbury*, was after given to the *Marshalls*, and so to *Valence*. The Princes of *Wales* were from thence most troubled with *Normans* and *Flemings*, who remaine to this day, and inhabit about *Tenby*, *Pembroke* and in *Ros*, and can speak no Welsh, nor good English as yet. It hath on the West and North the *Irish* Sea, the *Spanish* Sea upon the South, upon the East *Carmarthen*shire, and *Cardigan*shire on the North East.

3.
Caermard-
dyn.

3. The 3d part was *Carmarthen*shire, which had 4 Cantreds and 15 Comots, as 1. Cantref *Finic*, which hath these Comots, *Harfryn*, *Dervedd* and *Isgeneny*. 2. Cantref *Eginoc*, which hath these *Gwyr*, now in *Glamorgan*shire, *Cydwelli* and *Carnweyllion*. 3. Cantref *Bachan* these, *Malbaen*, *Caeo*, and *Maenor Deilo*. 4. Cantref *Mawr* these, *Ceibineoc*, *Comot mab Elyw*, *Comot mab Uchdryd* and *Wydigada*: In this shire are severall Townes and Castles, as *Caermardyn*, *Dinevowr*, the Seat of the Prince of the Country, *Newtowne*, *Llandeilo*, *Llanymddyfry*, *Emlyn*, *Swansey* (in Welsh *Abertawy*) now in *Glamorgan*shire a Towne by the Sea: the Castle of the sonnes of *Uchiryd*, of *Llanstephan* and others: It hath upon the West *Dyvet* or *Pembroke*shire, on the North *Cardigan*shire, on the South-West the Sea, on the South-East *Glamorgan*, and on the East *Brecknock*shire. It is reckoned the strongest part of all *Southwales*, as being full of high Mountains, great Woods, and faire Rivers, especially *Towy*.

4.
Morgan-
nwc.

4. The 4th called *Morganwc* (now *Glamorgan*shire) contained 4 Cantreds with 15 Comots: As Cantref *Croneth* with these Comots, *Rhwng Neth ag Avon*, *Tir yr Hwndrwd* and *Maenor Glynogwr*. 2. Cantref *Pennythben* with these, *Meyskyn*, *Glynrhodni*, *Maenor Talavan* and *Maenor Ruthyn*. 3. Cantref *Brenhinol* with these, *Cibowr*, *Sengbennyth*, *Uwchcaeth* and *Iscaeth*. 4. Cantref *Gwenllhwg*, which is now in *Monmouth*shire, with these Comots, *Yrbarth Ganol* and *Eithaf dyligion*. In this part are many Townes, Castles and Ancient places, as *Landaff* a Bishops

See

See, *Caerdyff*, in *Welsh* *Caerdydd*, *Cowbridge* (in *Welsh* *Y bont Vaen*, that is, a *Stone-bridge*) *Neath*, *Abwavon*, *Bridgend*, *Llanwyt*, *Caerffili*, *St Donats* (the Seat of the ancient Family of the *Stradlings*) *Margam* (now the Seat of the *Mansells* another noble Family) and other : It hath diverse Rivers, which runne to the South Sea, as *Lay*, *Tâs*, *Tawy*, *Neib*, *Avon*, *Ogwr* or *Og-mor*, and *Llychwr*; It hath on the South the *Severne* Sea, which divideth it from *Devonshire* and *Cornwall*, upon the West and Northwest *Carmarthenshire*, upon the North East *Brecknockshire*, and *Monmouthshire* upon the East.

5. The Fifth part was called *Gwent*, & is now in *Monmouthshire*; It had 3 Cantreds and 10 Comots, as 1. Cantref *Gwent*, which had these Comots, *Ymynyth*, *Iscoed*, *Llesnydd* and *Trefy-grug*. 2. Cantref *Iscoed* these, *Brynbuga*, *Uwchcoed*, *Y Teirtref* and *Erging ac Ewys*, now in *Herefordshire*. 3. Cantref *Coch*, which is now in *Glocestershire* and called the Forreſt of *Deane*: In this part is the ancient City of *Caerlleon* upon *Uſc*, where was in old time the See of the *Arch Bishop of Wales*; here are also divers Townes and Castles, as *Monmouth*, *Chepstow*, *Glyn-strigul*, *Ros*, *Tintern* upon the River *Wy*, *Newport* (in *Welsh* *y Castell Newydd*) *Uſc* (in *Welsh* *Brynbuga*) *Grosfont*, *Raglan*, *White Caſtle*, *Abergevenny* and many other: It is a faire, fertile Country, but had this unhappineſſe in former times, that the Gentlemen were never obedient to their Prince: It hath on the West *Glamorgan* and *Brecknockshire*, *Herefordshire* upon the North, the River *Wy* and *Glocestershire* on the East, and upon the South and South East the *Severne*: Rivers, *Avon*, *Elwyth*, *Munnow*. &c.

5.
Gwent.

6. The 6th and last part *Brecheinoc*, now *Brecknockshire*, *Brecheinoc*, which hath 3 Cantreds and 8 Comots, as 1. Cantref *Selef*, which hath these Comots, *Selef* and *Trabayern*. 2. Cantref *Canal* these, *Talgarth*, *Ystradyw* and *Brynnylls* or *Eghwys Tail*. 3. Cantref *Mawr* these, *Tir Raulff*, *Llywel* and *Cerrig Howel*: In this part are these Townes *Brecknock* (in *Welsh* *Aberbodni*) lying situate by the Confluence of the Rivers *Uſc* and *Hodni*, *Hay* (in *Welsh* *Y Gelly*) *Talgarth*, *Buellt*, *Llangors*. It hath West *Carmarthenshire* and the River *Tawy*, on the North *Radnorshire* and the *Wy*, *Hereford* and *Monmouthshire* on the East, and *Glamorgan* on the South : It is for the most part full of Mountains,

6.

Woods and Rivers, especially *Buelbt*. The *Bruses*, *Mortimers*, *Bohans* and *Staffords* (after the dispossessing of the *Welsh*) have been Lords of this Country. These six Shires forementioned with *Radnorshire*, formerly a part of *Powis*, are now commonly called *Southwales*: It is a large Country having many faire Plaines and Valleys for Corne, high Mountains full of Pasture for Cattell, great and thick Woods, Forrests and Parks for red Deere and Fallow: cleare and deepe Rivers full of Fish. The Rivers are, *Severne* which with *Wy* and *Reidol* spring out of a high mountain called *Phymlymon* in *Montgomeryshire* on the edge of *Cardiganshire*. *Severne* runs by *Llanidlos* full East, through *Cydwen*, by the *Welsh Poole*, and under the Castle of *Sbrawarden* to *Sbrensbury*, from whence it turnes Southward to *Bridgenorth*, *Bewdley*, *Worcester*, *Glocester*, and so to the Sea near *Bristol*. *Gwy*, in English *Wy*, runs South East by *Rayader* *Gwy* to *Buelbt*, where *Irwon* meets her, thence to *Glasbury*, so to *Hereford* & *Monmouth*, & to the *Severne Sea* at *Chepitow*, *Môr Hafren*, so they call the Sea that severeth *Wales* from *Somersetshire*, *Devonshire* & *Cornwall*. *Reidol* runs Northward and makes haft to the Sea neare *Aberystwyth*. *Usc* riseth in a high mountain called *y Mynydd du* in the Southwest part of *Brecknockshire*, runs to *Brecknock*, so through *Monmouthshire* to the Towne of *Usc*, *Caerlleon* and *Newport*, and so to the said South sea. *Twy* hath its Spring not farre from *Wy*, runs South to *Llanymddyfri*, thence Southwest by *Llandeilo*, and *Dinevowr* to *Abergwili* and *Caermarddyn*, and so by *Llanstephan* to the sea. *Teivi* riseth in the edge of *Carmarthenshire*, runs Northwest by *Emllyn*, *Cilgerran*, *Cardigan*, and so to the North sea. In *Giraldus Cambr.* his time there were in this River (above other Rivers) a great number of Bevers, a kind of beaſt the *Welsh* called *Avanc*; the name remaineth still in *Wales*, but what it was very few can describe: It is not much unlike an Otter, only it is bigger, all hairy saving the tail, which is like a fishes tail, broad and thick like a mans hand; It useth as well the water as the land, hath very sharp teeth, and is a very sagacious Creature: He that will learne more of this beaſt, let him read *Girald. Itiner. l. 2. c. 3.* There are a number of other rivers, as *Tawy* in *Glamorganshire*; *Tâſin* in *Carmarthenshire*, two rivers called *Cledben* in *Pembrokeshire*, *Remney*, *Gevenni*, *Arth*, *Aeron*, *Iſtwyth* &c,

There

There are divers Lordships added to other Shires, that were heretofore taken for parts of *Wales*, and have at this day the *Welsh* spoken in most of them, as *Oswestree*, *Knocking*, *Whittington*, *Elfmer*, *Masbrooke*, *Cherbury*, *Gaur*, *Clunn*, which are now in *Shropshire*; *Ewyas Lacy*, *Ewyas Haroald*, *Clifford*, *Winsor-ton*, *Tardley*, *Huntingdon*, *Whitney*, *Logbarnes* in *Herefordshire*.

Southwales, as all the rest of *Britaine*, was first inhabited by *Britains*, who remain there to this day, though in divers places, especially neare the Sea, mingled with *Saxons*, *Normans*, and *Flemings*. Since the *Norman Conquest* their Princes could never keepe quiet possession of it, but by reason of opposition from *Strangers*, and the disloyalty of their own people, & vexation and war thereupon, they were for the most part compelled to keepe themselves in *Carmarthenshire*.

Of *Powis* or *Mathraval*.

To this Kingdome belonged the Country of *Powis* and the Land between *Wy* and *Severne*. It was bordered upon the South or *Mathraval* or *Powis*.

and West with *Southwales*, the rivers *Wy* and *Towy* &c. upon the North with *Gwyneth*; and with the *Marches of England*, from *Chester* to *Wy*, a little above *Hereford*, upon the East; By reason of its nearnes to *England* it was most troubled with wars, from the *Saxons* first, and afterwards from the *Normans*, *Lords Marchers*, who daily conquered some portion thereof, by which means it came to passe, that it was the first part that submitted unto and served the *King of England*. This part called *Powis*

was divided into *Powis Vadoc* & *Powis Wenwynwyn*. *Powis Vadoc* contained in it 5 Cantreds and 15 Comots. 1. Cantref *Y Barwn*, which hath 3 Comots, *Dinmael*, now in *Denbighshire*; *Edeyrnion* and *Glyndourdw*, which are now both in *Merionethshire*.

2. Cantref *Y Rbir* whose Comots were these, *Yâl*, now in *Denbighshire*, *Siratalyn* and *Hop*, now in *Flintshire*. 3. Cantref *Uwchnant* hath these, *Merforth* in *Flintshire*, *Maelor Gymraeg*, in English *Bromfield*, now in *Denbighshire*, and *Maelor Saesneg* in *Flintshire*.

4. Cantref *Trefred*, which hath these Comots, *Croesvain*, *Tref Iwayn*, in English *Chirke*, and in *Denbighshire*, *Croesfwallt*, in English *Oswestree*, and in *Shropshire*. 5. Cantref *Ryder* hath these, *Mochmant Isryder*, *Cyn-Llaeth* and *Nanbedwy*, all in *Chirkland* and in *Denbighshire*. The Lordship and

Castle of Whittington, which came by marriage to *Fulke Fitz-*

WATTEN:

warren. The Lordship of *Ofwestree*, of which the *Fitzalans* have been Lords severall hundreds of years, *Sbrarden*, the eleven Townes, &c. *Clun*, all now in *Shropshire*, were in this part of *Powis*; so were also the Castles of *Holt*, *Cbirke* and *Dinns Brân*, now in *Denbighshire*. The Rivers *Ceirïoc* and *Alyn* run in this Part.

2.
*Powis Wen-
wynnyn.*

The 2d Part called *Powis Wenwynnyn* had likewise 5 Cantreds and 12 Comots. 1. Cantref *Tuyrnwy*, which had these Comots, *Mochnant uwch rayder*, *Mechain Iscoed* and *Llanerch budol*. 2. Cantref *Ystlyc* had these, *Deuthwr*, *Gorthwr Isaf* and *Stratmarchell*. 3. Cantref *Llyswynaf*, had these *Caereuon* and *Mechain Uwchcoed*. 4. Cantref *Cydwen* had Comot *Conan* and Comot *Hafren*. 5. Cantref *Conan* had *Cyveilioc* and *Mouthwy*. All five, except the Comot of *Mouthwy* which is now part of *Merionethshire*, are in *Montgomeryshire*: the three first Cantreds only beare the name of *Powys* at this day. This is a Country full of Woods, Hills and Rivers: it hath in it these Townes, the Poole (in Welsh *Trallwng*) *Newtowne*, *Machynllaeth* and *Llanwyllyn*. *Arustly* in old time was in this part, but came afterwards to the Princes of *Gwyneth*. In the time of *Edward* the 2d these Cantrefs or Lordships came by just descent to a Woman named *Hawys Gadarn*, Daughter of *Owen ap Griffith ap Gwenwynnyn ap Owen Cyveilioc*. *Arustly* and *Cyveilioc* came to the Baron of *Dudley*, and was afterwards sold to the King. The Rivers *Murnwy* and *Tanat* are in this part.

3.
Ferlix.

The 3d Part belonging to *Mathraval* was the Land between *Wy* and *Severne*, which contained 4 Cantreds and 13 Comots, 1. Cantref *Melienyth* had these Comots, *Ceri*, *Swythygre*, *Riwalallt* and *Glyn Feithon*. 2. Cantref *Eluel* hath these, *Uwchmynydd*, *Ismynydd* and *Llecbddyfnog*. 3. Cantref *Iclawdb* these, *Dyffryn Teyveydiot*, *Swydhynogen*, and *Pennwellt*. 4. Cantref *Buelli* hath these, *Swydy vam*, *Dreulys* and *Isyrwon*: the Rivers *Teme*, *Ithon*, *Lug*, &c. run through this Part. Of this Part there is at this day some in *Montgomeryshire*, some in *Kadnor*, and some in *Brecknockshire*; they speake to this day *Welsh* in this part and the Lordships adjoyning, and it is reckoned a Part of *Wales*. Townes and Castles in this part, *Montgomery* (in Welsh *Trevaldwyn*) a pretty Towne, and a faire Castle; the Castle of *Clun* (*Colunwy*) which belongs to the Earle of *Arundel*, *Knigh-*

son (in Welsh *Trefyclawdd*) the Castle of *Cymaron*; *Presteyn* (in Welsh) *Llanandras*; the Towne of *Kinton*, and the Castle of *Huntingdon* (called in Welsh *y Castell Maen*) which were first the *Bobuns*, Earles of *Hereford*, afterwards did belong to the Dukes of *Buckingham*. *Castell Payn*, *Hay*, *Llanvair* in *Buelbr*. These Lordships with *Brecknock* and *Abergavenny* did belong to the *Bruses* Lords of *Brecknock*, but came after by sundry wayes to the *Bobuns*, *Nevills*, and *Mortimers*; So there are in this Territory or Kingdome of *Mathraval* 14 Cantreds and 40 Comots.

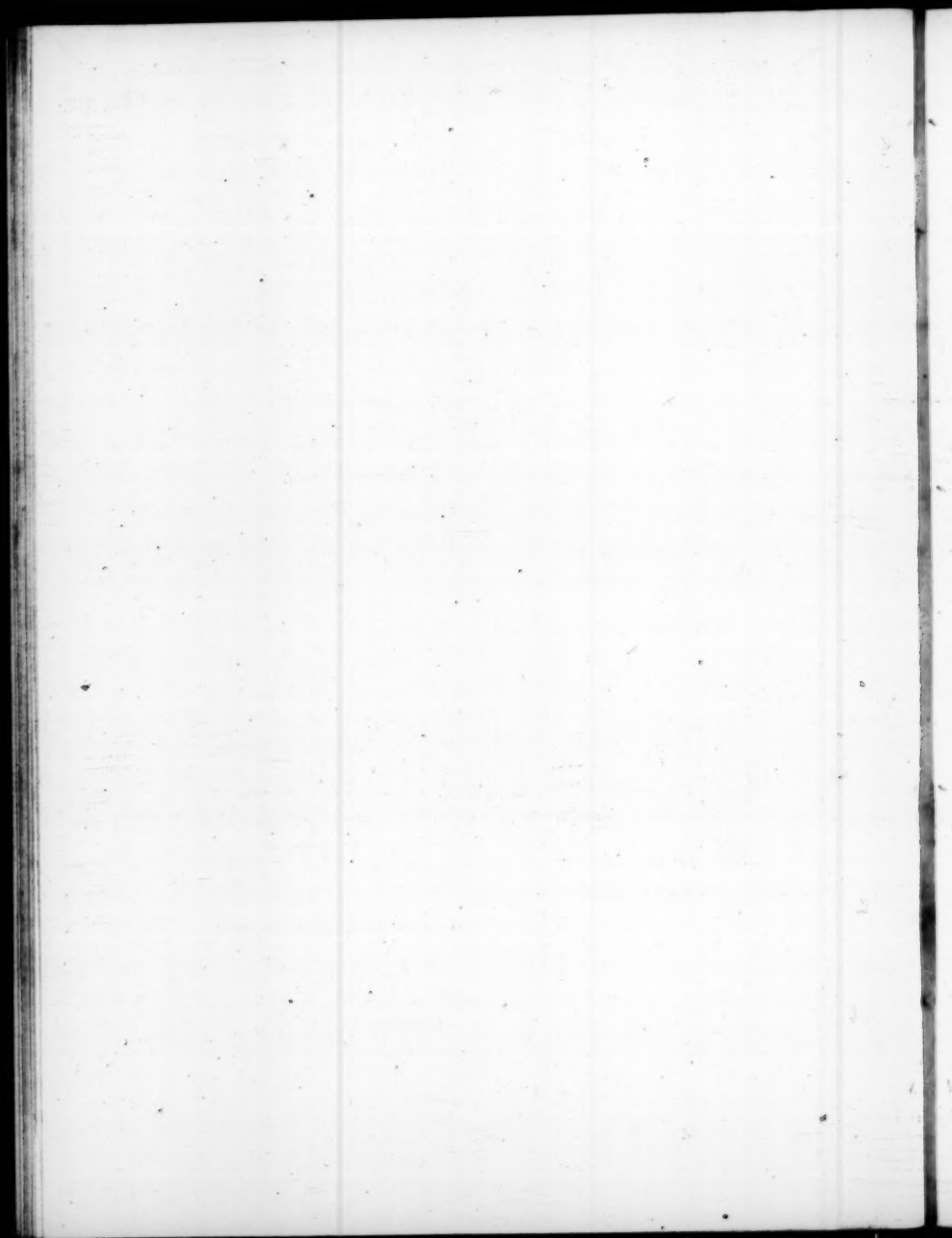
Camden, after whom there is no gleaning, will supply what is defective in this Description.

F I N I S.

An Advertisement to the Reader.

READER, If there comes into thine hands a Book entitled, *British Antiquities Revived*, thou art desired to correct these mistakes in it, pag. 6. lin. 13. for *tenet* read *tenetur*; p. 24. lin. last for *Britaine* r. *the Britons*; p. 38. l. 18. for *St Davids* r. *Sherborne*. p. 42. l. 16. for *21th* r. *20th*. l. 18. for *17th* r. *16th*. p. 43. at the end of the *Pedegree* blot, not the *Coate* of, and the line following; p. 44. l. 5. dele *his Grandfather*. lin. 13. for *Mothers* r. *Fathers*. lin. 14. blot it out quite, and put in *stead thereof* *G. a Lyon rampant, regardant Or.*

George Owen Harry therein quoted is said to be *Parson of Whitchurch* in the *Lordship of Kemeys*.





The Printer to the Reader.

BE Pleased, Gentle Reader, to take this short account of the British Annals following, as also of this and the former Edition thereof. Caradoc of Lancarvan collected the AEs and Successions of the British Princes from Cadwalader to the year of Christ 1156. Of his Collections there were afterward severall Copies kept in the Abbeyes of Conwey in Carnarvonshire, and of Strata Florida or Straflur in Cardigan-shire, which received addition as things fell out, being ordinarily compared together every third yeare, to wit, when the Bards or Beirde belonging to those Abbeyes went their ordinary Visitation (which they called Clera) from the one to the other; They contained in them (besides) such other occurrences happening within the Isle of Britaine, as were thought worthy the Recording. This Course continued in those Abbeyes untill the yeare of Christ 1270, which was a little before the death of the last Prince Llewelyn, who was slaine at Buellt. Of these Collections there were a 100 Copies at least in Wales very anciently written. Humphrey Lloyd Gentleman (a painfull and worthy searcher of British Antiquities) lighting upon one of the Copies, translated it into English, and augmented it somewhat, out of Matt. Paris and Nicolas Trivet chiefly, but left it imperfect, God being pleased to take him away before he had finished it, as he had designed. The Right Honourable Sir Henry Sidney Lord President of Wales, having had a Copy of his Translation a great while lying by him, employed David Powel Doctor of Divinity to Peruse, Correct, Augment, and Continue it in order to the setting of it out in Print. The Doctor at his request compared the translation with the British Booke, whereof he had two ancient Copies, and corrected it where he saw cause. Moreover he consulted all Authors he could come by, that treat of the affaires of Wales, as Gildas, Asser Menevens, Galfrid, William of Newborough, Matt. Paris, Matt. Westminster, Thomas Wallingham, Ponticus Virunnius, Polydor Virgil, Jo. Leland, Jo. Bale, J. Prise, Matt. Parker, Jo. Caius, William Lambard,

and

and all the English Chronicles Printed; and in MS. Gildas Sapiens aliàs Nennius, Hen. Huntington, William Malmesbury, Marianus Scotus, Ralph Cogshall, Jo. Everiden, Nic. Trivet, Florentius Vigornienfis, Simon of Durham, Roger Hoveden, and other which John Stow Citizen of London had got together, the Britiſh books of Pedegrees, Jo. Caſtoreus, Sylveſter Girald. Cambr. with divers other Pieces of Antiquity he had received from the Right Honourable the Lord Burleigh High Treasuſurer of England, who had alſo by his Letters directed him to all the Offices where the Records of the Realme were kept: Out of which he gathered Notes (though not ſo many as he would, if time and his occasions had permitted him) which with the Book he Printed A.D. 1584, and Dedicated to the Famous Sir Philip Sidney Knight. Some of the Notes he added where he found they were wanting, and ſome other, where the matter was delivered briefly and obſcurely, for the better clearing of the Text he inſerted in their due places in the Booke. Alſo he gave in the Margent exact quotations of the Authors, as well where they agree with the Book as when they are brought to Adde to it, or for further Explanation. In his Notes touching Families he was greatly furthered by the Paines of Sir Edw. Stradling Knight, Thomas Powel of Whittington Parke, and Richard Broughton Eſquires. And the Book would have come out much more exactly done, had it not bin Printed almoſt quite off, when he received another Larger, and better corrected Copy of the Tranſlation from Robert Glover Somerſet Herald: So much touching the former Edition out of Dr Powell's Epiſt. Dedicat. As concerning this latter, Robert Vaughan of Merionethſhire Eſq. out of his zeale to preſerve the Antiquities of his Country was pleaſed to impart ſome choyce notes, which he had been above 40 years in gathering, and were (moſt of them) never before in Print. Theſe thou haſt of New, which, thou wilt find, doe correct in many places as well as augment the Hiſtory. For the better underſtanding of the enſuing Hiſtory thou haſt in the beginning a Chorography of Wales; and at the end an Appendix with an Index are thought neceſſary. Caradoc's Annals are Printed in an Engliſh letter, Dr Powell's Additions in an Italian and thus marked &, and Mr Vaughans Collections in a Roman with this marke ¶ prefixed, Farewell.

W: H.



Cadvvalader

Whendiged,

That is,

The SAINT or BLESSED, in whom ended
the British Kingdome, whereupon the
Government of *Wales* by
PRINCES began.



ADWALADER the last King of the
Britains of the Noble Trojan Race, be-
ing by reason of a great famine and
mortality driven to forsake his Realm
and native Country, went over with a
great number of his Nobility and Sub-
jects to Lhydaw (now called Little
Britaine in France) there to sojourne

A.D. 680.
Galfr. Mon.

with his Cousin Alan King of the Country. And he
had not been there long but intelligence arrived to him
of the landing of strangers, as Saxons, Angles, and Juthes in
his Kingdome of Great Britaine, which they finding desolate
and without Inhabitants (save a few Saxons who had in-
vited them in, and a small remnant of poor Britons, who in
Rocks and Woods by feeding upon roots prolonged a mis-
erable life) did soon over-run and possess themselves of a
great part thereof. And dividing it into severall Territo-

Galfr.
Jo. Castor.

ries and Kingdomes, inhabited that part which was then and now (at this day) is called Lhoyger in the Brytish or Welsh tongue, and in English England, with all the Cities, Townes, Castles, and Villages, which the Britains had builded, ruled and inhabited by the space of 1827 years, under diverse Kings and Princes of great renowne: whereupon he purposed to returne, and by strength of British Knights to recover his own land again.

But having made ready his Ship for the transporting of his forces, which were partly his own men, and partly such succours as he had received from his Cousin Alan, an Angel appeared to him, who declared it to be the will of God that he should not take his voyage towards Britaine, but to Rome to Pope Sergius, where he should make an end of his life, and be afterwards numbred among the blessed: for God had appointed that the Britains should have no more the Rule and Governance of the whole Ile, untill the Prophecy of Merlin Ambrose should be fulfilled.

Girald. Itin.
ner. Cambr.

Galsfr.
Cast.

Having acquainted his friend Alan with his Vision, and the message of the Angel, Alan immediately consulted all his books of Prophecies, as the works of both Merlins; of Merlin Ambrose (who lived in the time of King Vortiger) and of Merlin Sylvester, or Merdhin Wylh, (who flourished (after) in King Arthurs time) and also the words which the Eagle spake at the building of Caer Septon, now called Shaftsbury; and after long study found the time to be now come, whereof they had Prophecied.

D. P.

Little Bry-
taine, or Bry-
taine Armo-
rike.

Galsfr. Mon.
I. Cast.
Math. West.
Fabian.
Caxton.

♣ Little Britaine is a Country in France, called in Cæsars time, Armorica, and after inhabited by Britains, who about the year of Christ 384. under the conduct of Conan Lord of Meriadoc, now Denbighland, went out of this Ile with Maximus the Tyrant, to his aid against the Emperour Gratianus, and winning the said Country of Armorica (which Maximus gave Conan and his People) slue and drove out all the old Inhabitants thereof, planting themselves in the same, where they to this day speak the British tongue, being the third remnant of the ancient Britains.

The

The names of the Kings of Little Britaine.

1 Conan Meriadoc.	2d, King of Little
2 Gradlonus.	Brytaine.
3 Salomon 1.	13 Conobertus.
4 Auldranus.	14 Budicus 2.
5 Budicus 1.	15 Theodoricus.
6 Howelus Magnus.	16 Rualhonus.
<i>This Howel followed</i>	17 Daniel Dremroft, i.e.
<i>King Arthur in his</i>	<i>Rubicunda facie.</i>
<i>Warres.</i>	18 Aregstanus.
7 Howelus 2.	19 Maconus.
8 Alanus 1.	20 Neomenius.
9 Howelus 3.	21 Haruspogius.
10 Gilquellus.	22 Salomon 3. <i>Slaine</i>
11 Salomon 2.	<i>by his own men, and</i>
12 Alanus 2. <i>Of whom</i>	<i>then was that King-</i>
<i>Caradoc makes menti-</i>	<i>dome turned to an</i>
<i>on, descended of a</i>	<i>Earledome, whereof</i>
<i>Daughter of Run (the</i>	<i>one Alan was the first</i>
<i>sonne of Maelgon</i>	<i>Earle, who valiant-</i>
<i>Gwyneth, King of</i>	<i>ly resisted the Nor-</i>
<i>Great Britain,) which</i>	<i>mans, vanquishing</i>
<i>was married to the</i>	<i>them in severall Bat-</i>
<i>forenamed Howel the</i>	<i>tles.</i>

R. Czn-lib.
2. Per. 2.

Concerning the words of the Eagle at the building of Caer Septon in Mount Paladour in the time of Rudhudibras, in the year after the Creation of the World, 3048. some think that an Eagle did then speak and Prophesy: Other are of opinion, that it was a Britaine named Aquila that Prophesied of these things, and of the recovery of the whole Ile again by the Britains, bringing with them the bones of Cadwalader from Rome, as in the said Prophefies is to be seen.

Galfrid:
Cast.

Alan hereupon counselled Cadwalader to fulfill the will of God in going to Rome, which he did; and after he had lived there eight years in the service of God he dyed in the yeare of Christ 688, so that the Britains ruled this Ile, with the

out-Ale, of Wight : Môn, in English called Anglesey : Manaw, in English, Man : Orkney and Ewyf, 1137. years before Christ, untill the yeare of his incarnation 688. And thus ended the Rule of the Britains over the whole Ale.

450

✿ *The Britains being sore troubled with the Scots and Picts, and denied aid of the Romans, sent for the Saxons to come to defend them against their Enemies : who coming at the first as friends to the Britains, liked the country so well, that they became their mortall enemies, and drove them out of the same.*

Galfrid.
Call.

About the yeare of Christ. 590. Gurmundus an arch-pirate and Captaine of the Norwegians, after that he had conquered Ireland, being called by the Saxons to their aid against Careticus King of the Britains, overcame the same Careticus in battell, and compelled him and his Britains to flee beyond the rivers of Seaverne and Dee to Cambria (now called Wales) and to Cornwall, and some to Britaine Armorike, where they remaine to this day, and gave Loegria (now England) to the Saxons. And albeit that Cadvan, Cadwallon, and Cadwalader were since intituled Kings of all Britaine, yet they could never afterwards recover the quiet possession of the whole Iland. After the departure of Cadwalader out of the Land, the Britains were governed within the Country of Wales or Cambria by those men, whereof this history following doth intreat, which were commonly called Kings of such Provinces and Countries as they possessed, untill the time of Owen Gwyneth, who being in the daies of King Stephen, and Henry the second, was the first that named himselfe Prince of Wales, and so the rest after him kept that title and stile : and yet nevertheless, they are sometimes called Princes before his time, and Kings after him, as I have observed by diverse Charters and old Records, which I have seen in the Tower of London and elsewhere. Howbeit, this Author calleth the chiefeft of them Kings till the time of the said Owen, and since, Princes.

H. Lloyd.

R. V.

✿ Some say that Cadwalader was the sonne of Cadwallan by the sister of Penda King of Mercia, and that he is the same that Beda calleth young Cadwalla.

He beareth B. a Crosse patée fitchée Or. Which coate of armes

armes was also borne by his sonne *Ivor*, who was slaine by the *Saxons*, and succeeded by his Nephew *Ive*, who was Crowned and Anointed *King*, not upon the account of his being a *Brittain*, but because he had *Saxon* blood running in his veines, his Father being one *Renten* of the *British* race, and his Mother of the *Saxon*. This *Ive* Reigned 37 years, he was a wife and a provident Prince, he bare the fore-mentioned Armes of *K. Cadwalader* as long as he lived, & so did the rest of the Kings untill the time of King *Edward* the First, so *Nic. Upton de offic. militar. Humphred: Duc. Glocest.*

After three years of his Reigne he went to *Rome*, in the time of Pope *Sergius* about the yeare of our Lord 690. so *Polychron.*

Cadwalader the Blessed being much weakned by a continuall war with the *Saxons*, which was attended with a great famine, & a raging pestilence, is said to retire with his Nobility to *Little Brittain*, where being kindly received by *Alan* King of the Country he lived, untill news was brought to him, that the plague began to coole and cease; then having obtained aid of his Cousin *Alan* for the recovering of his Kingdome he prepareth for his returne. But one night, as he lay a bed, an Angell appearing to him, and telling him, that it was Gods will he should goe to *Rome*, and there spend the rest of his dayes in the service of God, and that it was declared that neither he nor his posterity should have the chiefe rule of *Brittaine*, untill the time that his bones were brought back from *Rome* to *Brittaine*, made him alter his resolution, and goe to *Rome* A. D. 680, where after he had lived eight years he dyed 688 or 689 in Pope *Sergius* his time, as *Galfr. Mon:*; *Cadwalader* being much dismayed and perplexed at the Vision, *Quæsit causam tanti maligni in Regno suo*, as is recorded in an old Booke, *Cui Angelus respondens dixit, Negligentia Prælatorum, rapina potentum, cupiditas Judicium, detestanda luxuria, rabies perjurorum, & inordinatus Cultus vestimentorum.*

There are some Authors say, that the time of the great pestilence and mortality, and consequently of *Cadwaladers* going to *Rome* was before the yeare 680. *Beda* saith, the pestilence happened A. D. 664. *Nennius* or whoever is the Author of the *Traſt* beginning thus, *Woden genuit Beldoc &c.* (who by

Leland, Bale & S. Simon Dewes is said to live in the declining age of the *British Empire*, that is, in the time of *Cadwallan* and *Cadwalader* Kings of *Britaine*, and *Penda* King of *Mercia*) averreth that the mortality aforesaid hapned in the Reigne of *Oswi* King of *Northumberland*, and of *Cadwalader* King of the *Britains*. *Oswi* began his Reigne A. D. 643. and dyed 670, so that the year wherein, as *Beda* saith, the plague began, was about the 22 or 23 yeare of *Oswi*'s Reigne, at what time also *Cadwalader* ruled the *Britains*. For farther confirmation, there is an old *British* Chronology written on parchment 400 years agoe, which saith that from the battell of *Caerlegion* or *Westcheester* fought A. D. 603 (between *Ethelfred* King of *Northumberland* Generall of the *English* and *Brochmel* *Isgytbroc* Leader of the *Britains*) to *Cadwaladers* going to *Rome* is 62 years, which 62 years added to 603 will make 665, the time about which the Pestilence, as *Beda* and the rest say, raged in *Britaine*. *Jeffrey* of *Monmouth* who saith that *Cadwalader* dyed in Pope *Sergius* his time on the 12 of the calends of May, seems to mistake *Cadwalader* for *Cadwalla* King of the *West-Saxons*, who went to *Rome* 688, being the 3d year of the Reigne of *Alfred* King of *Northumberland* as *Beda* in the 7 and 8 Chapters of the 5 book of his *Ecclesiasticall History*, and also *S. Hen. Savil* doe affirme; upon Easter day following this *Cadwalla* was Baptized and dyed the 12 of the Calends of May 689, but in our old *British* Calendars we find the 12 day of *November* to be consecrated to the memory of K. *Cadwalader*, which is to be reckoned the day of his death, or second Birth; *Caradoc* (our Author) as well as *Jeffrey* is mistaken in the time of *Cadwaladers* going to *Rome*, and probably upon the same grounds.

In the old MS. text we read that after *Cadwalader*, *Ivor* sonne of *Alan* King of *Little Britain* ruled 48 years & then dyed. And after him *Rodri Molwynoc*, but no yeare put downe; the Translators (it seems) found in some Copies that *Rodri* began his Reigne A.D. 720; take 48 out of 720 there will remaine 672 which must be the yeare of our Lord, that *Ivor* came into *Britaine*, by that account, that is 8 years before *Cadwalader* went out of *Britaine*, which is not probable, so that we may conclude the account of time *Jeffrey* and *Caradoc* give us as to this particular very uncertaine. Adde the three years *Cadwalader* resided
in

in Little Britain to 665 which out of Ninnius, Beda &c. is proved to be the year of Cadwaladers going for Rome, his going thither may be said to fall A. D. 668, unto which adde the 48 years of Ivors Reigne, the whole will be 716, wherein Ivor may be supposed to dye, being but foure years short of the year 720, which the Translators assigne for the beginning of Rodri Molwynocs Reigne; the reason inducing the Translators to assigne that year (peradventure) might be this, viz. that Ivor King of the West-Saxons, whom they confound with Ivor, went to Rome in the same year.

King Cadwalader was a Benefactor to the Abbey of Clynnoc Vawr in Arvon, as may be seen in the Extent of North-wales, which is in the keeping of the Auditor, and in the 2d volume of *Monasticon Anglicanum* published by M. Dugdale, to whom I sent the following account of the endowing of the said Abbey as it was taken out of the said Extent,

Ed: Rex Ex parte Galfridi Trefnant nunc prepositi sive Rectoris Ecclesie Collegiate de Clynnoc Vawr.

Quidam Gwihaint dedit propriam Villam suam Clynnoc Vawr Deo & Beunon tunc Abbati Abbatie de Clynnoc Vawr pro anima sua & anima consobrini sui Catwalani sine censu Regali & sine Consule alicui, quamdiu fuerit lapsus in terra: Ac persone subscriptæ dederunt Deo & Sancto Beuno terras subscriptas sicut Gwitheint dedit Clynnoc Vawr. viz.

Cadwalladrus Rex dedit Grayanoc.

Tegwaret Rex dedit Porthamal.

Mervyn Princeps dedit Carnguch.

Cadwgan ap Cynvelin dedit Bodveilion in Llyn & Bodvacl.

Rodri filius Mervin dedit Denio.

Griffith ap Tangwn dedit tertiam partem Maestref.

Idwal dedit Penrhos. Rodri dedit tertiam partem Newgwlf.

Grean dedit Dorwyn [vel Corwyn.]

Rodri filius Idwal dedit Botellog.

Gwihenet filius Tridoc dedit Llanllyuni & Coret Aberseint.

Cadell Rex dedit Kilcourt, Idwal dedit Clynnoc Vechan.

Tridoc dedit Coret * Gwrvn a silva usque mare.

Idwal dedit Aber Brain. Cadell ap Rodri dedit Bryn hidu-
gen.

* Gwrtal,

Anagawd

Anarawd *filius* Rodri *dedit* Yfcallen *in* Creuddyn.
 Cadell *dedit* Botwynoc & Llwyn Dynwal.
 Rodri ap Mervyn *dedit* Priscoll & Nant Soch *in* Llyn.
 Cadell *dedit* Ethinoc. Rodri *dedit* Ilanor *in* Llyn.
 Cynan *filius* Hival *dedit* Botelias *in* Llyn.
 Anarawd *dedit* Bodagwyn. Anarawd *filius* Mervyn *dedit*
 Dolbebin.
 Grevax *filius* Iwon *dedit* Dolcoedog.
 Griffith ap Llywelyn *dedit* Aberllyn.
 Eliued *filius* Madoc *dedit* Mayfang *in suis terminis*
 Jago *filius* Idwal *dedit* Llechedern *in* Llyn.
 Griffith ap Cynan *dedit* Boterid.
 Trahayarn ap Caradawg *dedit* Trefwyn.
 Jago *filius* Idwal *dedit* Brynerit.
 Griffith ap Llywelyn *dedit* Y Vainol.
 Cadwgan *dedit* Llanvawr *in* Llyn.
 Griffith ap Llywelyn *dedit* Trefrew.
 Lunlion *alias* Coulion *filius* Llawfron *dedit* Hirdref *in* Llyn.
 Jonas *dedit* Bodegros. Rodri *filius* Mervyn *dedit* Mowedd.
 Cadell *filius* Rodri *dedit* Penhidgen.
 Griffith ap Llywelyn *dedit* Trfflagh.
 Rodri *dedit* Penros *in* Twrkelyn.
 Howel *filius* Cadell *dedit* duas partes Llecheiddior.
 Griffith ap Llywelyn *dedit* Roswencat.

St Beuno, to whom the Abbey of Clynoc was dedicated, was the Sonne of Hywgi ap Gwynlliw ap Glywis ap Tegid ap Cadell a Prince or Lord of Gŵerwg, Brothers sonne to S. Cadoc ap Gwynlliw sometime Bishop of Beneventum in Italy; He was by the Mothers side Cousin German to Laudatus the first Abbot of Enlli (in English Bardsey) and to Kentigern Bishop of Glasco in Scotland, and of Llanelwyr in Wales. The said Centigerns father was Owen Regent of Scotland and sonne of Urien King of Cumbria. Beuno having raised to life, as the tradition goes, S. Wenisfyd (who was beheaded by one Caradoc a Lord in North-wales because the would not yeeld to his unchast desires) was greatly respected by King Cadvan, who gave him Lands, whereon to build a Monastery. Cadwallon Cadvans sonne also gave him lands called Gwareddoc, where beginning to build a Church

Church, a woman came to him with a Child in her armes, who told him the said Lands were the Inheritance of the said Child: this did trouble *Beuno* exceedingly, inſomuch that hee and the ſaid woman along with him went in all haſt to *Caer Seiont* (called by the Romans *Segontium*, now *Carnarvon*) to K.^e *Cadwallo*, who then kept his Court there. When he came before the King, he told him with a great deale of zeale, he had not done well to devote to Gods ſervice another mans inheritance, and demanded of him back againe the golden Scepter he had given him as a conſideration for the ſaid Lands, which the King reſuſing to reſtore was without more adoe excommunicated by him; *Beuno* after he had pronounced his ſentence againſt him went his waies, but *Gwyddeint* a couſen german of the King's having heard of it followed after him, and overtaking him gave him (for the good of his own ſoule and the King's) the Townſhip of *Clynnoc vawr*, which was his undoubted inheritance: there *Beuno* built a Church about the year of our Lord 616 about what time *Caduan* dyed A.D. 616. leaving his ſonne *Cadwallo* to ſucceed him. Some ſay *Beuno* recovered *S. Wenifryd* to life in the year 644, but that agreeeth not with the truth of Hiſtory. Not long before this time *Eneon Bhrenin*, or *Anianus Rex Scotorum*, a Prince in the North of *Brytaine* leaving his Royalty came to *Llyn* in *Gwyneth*, where he built a Church, which is at this day called (from him) *Llan Eingan Bhrenin*; It is ſaid that there, in the ſervice of his God, he ſpent the remainder of his daies; K. *Eneon* was the ſonne of *Owen Danwyn*, the ſonne of *Eneon Irib*, the ſonne of *Cunedha Wledig* King of *Cambria*, and a great Prince in the North. He was couſen german to *Maelgwn Gwyneth* King of *Eritaine*, whoſe Father was *Cadwallo Law-bir*, brother to *Owen Danwyn*. The ſayd *Maelgon* dyed about the year of our Lord 586. *Medif* daughter to *Voylda ap Talu traws* of *Nanconwey* was *Maelgons* mother,



Edvval *Twrch* and Ivor.

688

*Galfrid,
1o. Cest.*

After that Cadwalader had taken his journey towards Rome, as before is declared, leaving his Sonne named Edwal *Twrch*, that is to say, Edwal the Roe and his people with his Cousen Alan, Alan taking courage to him, and not despairing of the conquest of Britaine, manned his ships as well with a great number of his own people, as with those which Cadwalader had brought with him, and appointed Ivor his sonne, and Ynyr his nephew to be the leaders and Chiefetains of the same, who sailing over the narrow seas, landed in the West parts of Britaine; of whose arrivall when the Saxons were certified, they gathered a great army, and gave Ivor battell, wherein they were put to flight, and lost a great number of their People: and Ivor won the Countries of Cornewall, Devon-shire, and Somerset-shire, which he peopled with Britaines.

Whereupon Kentwinus King of Westsex gathered a great number of Saxons and Angles together, and came against the Britaines, which were ready to abide the battell: and when both Armies came in sight one of another, they were not very desirous to fight, but fell to a composition and agreement, that Ivor should take Ethelburga to wife, which was cousen to Kentwyn, and quietly enjoy all that he had, during the reigne of Ivor.

H. Lloyd.

This Ivor is he to whom the English Chronicles doe call Ivo or Iew King of the West Saxons, that reigned after Cedwall, and they say that he was a Saxon, for Kentwyn reigned but five years after Ivors coming to England, and after him, his nephew Cedwall, who after he had reigned over the West Saxons

Saxons two years went to Rome, leaving his Kingdome to Iwe his cousin: This Iwe oꝝ Ivor (whom the Britains call the sonne of Alan, and the Saxons the sonne of Kenred) being King of the Saxons and Britains which inhabited the West parts of England, after many victories atchieved against the Kinges of Kent, Southsex, and Mercia, left his Kingdome to Adelred, oꝝ (as some call him) Adelerdus, his cousin, and took his journey to Rome, where he made a Godly end, about the yeare of our Lord 720.

✠ Of Cadwalader, Cedwall, and Ivor, there be diverse opinions. Some hold, that Cadwalader and Cedwall are the selfsame man; and that the Saxon writers call him Cedwall whom the Britains doe name Cadwalader; who (as the Brytish Chronicles do affirme) after his foresaid vition, did resigne all his right, title and interest in Great Brytaine, to the said Alan King of Brytaine Armorike, despairing that either he or his should ever have any thing to do there, so leaving his sonne Edwal Tŵrch and his people to the ordering of his cousin Alan he went to Rome. But this opinion seemeth to vary from the assertion of Bernardus Guidonius. But certainly in my opinion it is more probable that that this Cedwall was Edwal the sonne of Cadwalader, for the name Edloa, which in the ancient Brytish copy is written Etoal, may well agree with that which Guidonius writeth; and an easy matter it were especially in proper names for the C. capitall to creep in, which is almost all one with that character which the Lawyers do call a paragraph, and is used commonly in all old Text hands at the beginning of periods or sections. Of this matter thus writeth Guidonius, *In suo pontificali Catalogo, sub Sergio primo.*

Per idem tempus Ethoal Rex Brytonum, cum per decem Rob. Canal. annos multis regulis obviasset, & plura mala illis irrogasset, tandem ipsis in pacem devenientibus, super occidentales Saxones regnavit annis duobus. Videns autem Britanniam multis miseriis contritam, regnum sprevit terrenum propter æternum, & Romam veniens, paucis diebus transactis migravit ad Christum. Et paulo post. Hic ex toto illud regnum antiquissimum Brytonum corrui, quod omnibus ferè regnis diuturnius fuit. A tempore Heli Sacerdotis usque ad hoc

tempus, per annos 1825. Rob. Canalis lib. 2. per. 2.

That is.

At the same time Ethoal King of the Brytains, when he had by the space of ten years warred with diverse Kings, and often put them to the worse, at length coming to an agreement with them, he reigned over the West Saxons two years: then perceiving Brytaine to be overworne with miseries, and preferring the heavenly Kingdome before the earthly, he came to Rome, and within few days dyed: and in him ended wholly that ancient Kingdome of the Brytains, which continued in a manner longer then any other, from Heli the priest to this time, by the space of 1825. yeares.

Further, it is not like that Iuor coming to the aid of Edwal his cousin would euer seeke the kingdome to himselfe and defeat the right heire: but very well it may be, if this Iuor be that man whom the Saxon writers call Inas or Iuc, that after these Brytaines had arrived in the south part of this realme, and fought diuers times with the Saxon kings, and continued in Cornewall, Deuonshire, and Somersetshire by the space of two yeares, they should meet Centwyn in the field and so fall to an agreement, that Iuor taking Ethelburga the cousin of Centwyn to wife should enjoy the kingdome of the West Saxons after Centwyn, and that thereupon Edwal resigning his title and interest to Iuor departed to Rome, and so died; as Guidonius saith.

All this notwithstanding, it seemeth by the report of other writers of very good account, that Inas or Iuc king of the West Saxons (whose lawes are extant in print, set out by master William Lambard Esquier, a worthy searcher and preseruer of the antiquities of this land) was not a Brytaine, but a Saxon, who had warre against the Brytaines diuers times, and vanquished them.

Matth West. reporteth that Inas or Iuc fought with Gerent King of the Brytaines.

I haue an ancient book written (as Iohn Leland thinketh) by Iohn Castoreus or Bever, sometimes Monke of Westminster, who lived in the time of Edward the third, which reporteth the History of Inas in this sort.

About the yeare of Grace 689. Ivor and Henryr sonnes of the Daughter of Cadwalader sometime King of Brytaine, came over from Ireland, and taking to their aid the two Kings of Wales destroyed the Province of Chester, and sent messengers to the Saxon Kings

Beda.
H. Hunt.
Cast.
W. Lamb.

I. Cast.

Kings, commanding them to restore againe to the Brytains the Countrey of Lhoyger, out of which they had wrongfully expelled their Parents and Ancestors: adding that if they would not do so within fifteen daies, they should be sure not to enjoy it longer. This message Inas the Noble King of Westsex signified to all the other Saxon Kings, who soon met together in Mount Campden, to whom Sibertus King of Essex spake thus:

The request
of the Bry-
taines.

*Deare friends and companions, let us weigh and consider not on-
ly what we are our selves, but also what our enemies are which come
against us: they are the very Britains, whose Fathers and Ance-
stors our Fathers have bereft of their inheritance, and expelled out
of their own land, and now they justly come against us to claime
that which our Ancestors by violence have taken from theirs. Let
us therefore like other Nations choose unto us a Head; to lead, di-
rect, and governe us, whom, as chief Lord in time of Peace and
Warre, we as Members may obey and stick to, sith without a Head
there is no victory to be looked for. Have not the Brytains after
two years of their dispersion set upon the ancient Saxons (a more
valiant people than we are) fifteen times within seaven years? Did
they not spoile their Kingdomes, kill their people, and leave such
as remained alive sore wounded and maimed at their departure?*

The oration
of Sibertus to
the other
Saxon Kings.

*The rest of the Saxon Kings agreed to his mind, and with one
assent chose that worthy Knight Ina King of Westsex to be their
Soveraigne, who having taken their Homage, advanced his Stan-
dard, and marching forward against Ivor and Henry set upon
them, so that they were faine to forsake their Tents, and flye into
Wales.*

*Thus Inas having obtained the victory with the other Saxon
Kings (saving Sibertus who by reason of his age and impotency
had gone home before) returned to Southampton, where his Cousen
Adelard informed him that Ivor and Henry had gathered and le-
vied a puissant Army afresh to set upon the Saxons: whereupon
Inas foreflowed not the matter, but went against them, and layd
siege to the Castle of Snowdon, compelling the Brytains to flye to
their ships, and while he was at Bangor with the other Saxon
Kings, and the Nobles of Wales he kept the feast of S. David, and
then dismissed the other Kings home to their Countrey, untill hee
should have occasion for them again: and departed himselfe with
Adelard his cousen to Queen Ethelburga being then at Manchester
and continued there almost three months.*

In.

In the mean while Adelard minding to travell about all Wales met three spies, of whom (being by him taken and examined) he learned that Ivor and Henyr were returning againe with a huge strong Army, such as all the Saxon Kings would not be able to resist. Then went he and shewed Inas what he had heard: wherefore Inas forthwith certified the other Saxon Kings of the same, commanding them without delay to be ready at Chester with Horse and Armour to go against their enemies, and to defend their Country from violence. They accordingly met at Chester, and following the Kings Standard gave the Brytains battell, and put them to flight. Howbeit, the Britains esstoones invaded England, into which they made seven invades in two years, destroying Townes and Villages wheresoever they came, and never returning without rich booties; Inas after this victory returned home, and raigned over the West Saxons 36 years, and then bequeathed his Kingdome to his cousen Adelard. Thus much out of Castoreus.

This Ivor made the fratric of Glasfenbury, called in the British tongue Ynys Avalon.

Gildas.
Polydor.

✠ Joseph of Arimathea being sent by Philip the Apostle, as Gildas reporteith, came into this Iland in the daies of Arviragus King of Brytaine about the yeare of Christ 53. and instructed the Brytains in the doctrine of Salvation, in the Ile of Aualon, where he built a Church for the Christians: which Church this Ivor (if it be hee that governed the West Saxons) converted to an Abbey, which he endowed with large possessions, and was the more famous, because the Bodies of the said Joseph of Arimathea and King Arthurs were there buried.

Bale.

He gave also great lands to the Church of Winchester. In the second year of Ivors Reigne, Bryth a Subject to Egfrid King of Northumberland, did ober-run & destroy a great part of the Countrey of Ireland. In the fourth year of his reigne there was a great Earthquake in the Ile of Man: and the year following it rained blood in Brytaine and Ireland. The Spilke likewise and the Butter turned to the colour of blood. The second year after that the Moon appeared all bloody.
After

After the departure of Ivor to Rome, Adelard or Adelred took the rule of the Saxons. And Rodericus, or Rodri Molwynoc the sonne of Edwal Tŵrch, did take the rule of the Britains in the West part of England.

¶ One *Welsh* History saith, that *Iva* was the sonne of one *Assar* King of *Little Brytaine*, and that he reigned 48 years, but another affirmeth *Ivor*, *Alan*, and *Idwal* to have been the sonnes of *Cadwalader*, and to have governed *Wales*.

Idwal Prince of the *Britains* not being able to withstand the continuall assaults of the *Saxons* brought over with him into *Cambria* a remnant of *Britains* who were miserably afflicted both with Warre and Famine, and governed them (under the name of *Welsh men*) 30 years. Dr *Morgan* saith *Edwal* lyeth buried at *Caergybi*, towit, *Holyhead*. Bp *Nicol. Robinson's MS.*

J. Dee thinketh that *Ivor* was sonne in Law to *Alan* by marriage of his daughter *Agatha*, but I find by good Records that she was married to *Edwal Tŵrch*.

Sr *John Pryse* K^t thinketh that *Tnyr* the cousen of *Ivor* is the same that the *Saxon* writers call *Tne* or *Tna*, who was King of the *West Saxons*, and went after to *Rome*, as is here set downe, but *John Harding* doth write plainly and distinctly of them both, *Tnyr* a *Briton*, and *Tna* a *Saxon*.

About this time was solemnized a Marriage in *North Wales* between the sonne and heire of the King of *Man* and *Nest* the daughter of *Cadell* the sonne of *Brochwel Yscythroc* ap *Elise* ap *Cynllaw* ap *Eli* of the race of *K. Gorthyrn*. Prince *Mervyn Ebrych* was the sonne of the said Prince of *Man* by the fore-said *Nest*.

In some copies of the old Text we read thus, viz. Two years after 688 there was a great slaughter in *Ireland*, and the next yeare there was an Earthquake; soure years after that it rained blood in *Great Brytaine* and *Ireland*, and the Milke and the Butter turned to Blood. Two years after that the Moon looked like blood. A. D. 704 *Elfric* K. of *England* dyed, and was buried at *Damnam*. The yeare after the night was as light as the day. The yeare after dyed *Osfric* K. of the *Saxons*. And the yeare after that *S. Michaels Church* was consecrated. A. D. 720. it was a very hot Summer.

RODERIKE



Roderike *Molwynoc.*

Roderike oz Rodri, the Sonne of
Edwal Twrch.

720.

This battell
is called
Gwaeth
Heilyn.

Ethelbald
King of
Mercia.

723.

733.
Or Jarw.

734. *Wastald*
was Bishop
of *Hereford.*

735.
* *Ywen.*

Roderike began his Reigne ober the Brytains An. 720. against whom Adelred, King of Westsax raised a great Army, and destroying the Countrey of Devonshire entred Cornwall, where Roderike with the Brytains gave him Battell, wherein the Brytains were Conquerours. The yeare after the Brytains obtained two other victories against the Saxons, one in Northwales at a place called Garth Maclawc, and another in Southwales at Pencoet. At this time Belin the sonne of Elphin a Noble man amongst the Brytains dyed. The year following died Celredus King of Mercia and Ethelbaldus was made King after him, who being desirous to annex the fertile soyle of the Countrey lying between Severne and Wye to his Kingdome of Mercia, gathered an Army, and entred into Wales, and destroying all before him, he came to the Mountaine Carno, not farre from Abergevenny, where a sore battell was fought between him and the Brytains in the year 728.

The yeare 733 died Beda a Priest, brought up in the Abbey of Wymetham, a great Clerke that wrote many woorks, among which, there is one intituled, The Ecclesiasticall History of the English Nation, Dedicated unto Cleolwolf King of Northumberland. This yeare Adelard King of Westsax, and Ethelbald King of Mercia joyned their powers against the Brytains, and gave them battell, and after a long fight and great slaughter on both sides, obtained a bloudy victory. The yeare 735. Adelard King of Westsax died, and Cudred reigned in his stead. And the yeare following dyed * Edwyn King

King of the Picts. And in the peare 746. there was a great battell fought at Hereford betwixt Cudred and Ethelbaldus, where after a long fight Cudred had the victory. Also the next peare ensuing he gave the Brytains an overthrow and dyed shortly after. Hol. pag. 183

✦ The Brytains seeing they could prevaile but little against the Saxons joynd in league with Cuthred King of the West Saxons, who then was out with Ethelbald King of Mercia, whereupon the said Ethelbald entred into Wales with a strong army, and the Brytains met him, and were there discomfited. After that Cuthred and Ethelbald met in the field, where Ethelbald was put to flight: but anon after they two were made friends, & joynd together their powers against the Brytains and overcame them. H. Hunt. Hol. pag. 183.

After Cudred in the peare 749. was Sigebert created King, who for his evil behaviour was expelled by his Nobles out of his Kingdome, and was miserably slaine by a swineheard, after whom Kenulph was made King of the West Saxons the peare 750. About the same time died Theodor the sonne of Belin, a man of great estimation among the Brytains. Not long after there was a great battell fought betwixt the Brytains and the Picts at a place called * Magedawc, where Dalgarn King of the Picts was slaine. Within a little after, Roderi or Roderike Molwynoc was driven by the Saxons to forsake the West countrey, and to come to seek his own inheritance in Northwales, where did rule at that time the Children of Bletius or Bledericus Prince of Cornwal and Devonshire (who was one of them that gave Adelred and Ethelbert the overthrow at Bangor upon the river Dee) who had enjoyed the government of Northwales ever since Cadwal was chosen King of Brytaine untill this time. Math. West. 749 Sigebert King of Westsex. Kenulph. 750

✦ By this History it should seem that the Brytains continued their Government in the West part of Loegria untill this time. But certainly the consent (in a manner) of all writers is, that the British Kingdome ended in Cadwalader, after whom the Brytains had nothing to doe beyond Severne, being constrained to keep themselves within the Countreies of Cambria and Cornubia. It is also written by diverse, that Ivor and Ynyr at their first arriving in Brytaine, were repelled by the Saxons, and driven to Wales, where Ivor ruled as Prince many years, whom this Roderi or Roderike the sonne of Edwal the sonne of Cadwalader succeeded. * Mistane

When Roderike King of the Brytains had reigned about 30 years he dyed the yeare 750. leaving two sonnes after him, Conan Tindaethwy, and Howel.

¶ *Tho. Maelor* saith *Rodri Molwynoc* founded and endowed the Monastery of *Tnys Eulli* (in English *Bardsey*) adjoining to *Llyn* in *Carnarvonshire*. Reedyfy and augment it he might, but it seems to be of an ancienter foundation, for we find in our Records mention of a Monastery and an Abbot there before his time. *S. Dubricius* Arch-Bishop of *Caerleon* resigning his Bishoprick to *S. David* went to *Bardsey* from the Synod of *Brevi*, which was held against the *Pelagians* about the yeare of Grace 522, with most of the Clergy of that Synod along with him, there to spend the remainder of their dayes in a Monastery, where being remote from the World they might the more entirely and unanimously devote themselves to the service of God. One *Laudatus* was then Abbot of *Bardsey*, who is taken notice of, that being summoned to that Synod he did not appeare. *Aneirin gwawdydd mychdeyrn Beirdd*, that is, *Aneirin* the Sattyrist King of Bards (brother to *Gildas Albanus* the British Historian who dyed about the yeare 512,) writes thus of the retirement of *St. Dubric* and his followers to *Bardsey*,

Pan oedd Saint Senedd Ebreni

Drwy arch y Prophwydi

Ar ol gwaio bregeth Dewi

In myned i Tnys Eulli &c.

This further relation following we have in a MS. remaining with the Auditor of North-Wales, which was written by one that had the keeping of the Records at *Carnarvon*.

BARDESEYA.

Notet hic lector quoddam & mirabile & sanctum & inter mirabilia Wallie in Chronicis annotatum. Ad primam autem Monasterii hujus Insule fundationem Dominus ipse Deus qui petitiones cordis iustorum implet, ad deprecatum Sancti Laudati primi Abbatis ejusdem Monasterii inivit pactum cum ipso Sancto, statuitque ei & miraculose confirmavit sibi & successoribus suis claustralibus ibidem sancte & miraculose victuris in perpetuum certum, & prestitutum ordinem & successum (mirabile dictu) seriatim moriendi

moriendi: videlicet, quod eorum major natu, vel etate grandior prius, ut ex tepore solis ardoribus maturata prius ab arboribus vindemiantur. hoc mortis instinctu pramonitus ipse maturior etate hujus loci quisque Canonicus vigilaret utique quâ horâ fur hujus vitæ venturus esset, ut omni horâ præparatus à corporis ergastulo fratribus valedicens eis in calum prævolaret. Istudque pæcium ipse fidelis Deus ut quondam Israelitis irruptum servavit, donec claustrales prædicti religiose vivere desierunt, & sanctuarium Dei ibidem stupro & sceleribus nefandè profanarunt, ob id quidem rupto Dei federe, nunc minor, nunc major, nunc eorum medius etate, incertâ morte, incerto mortis tempore, communi mortis jure hac vita defungitur, cessavitq; religio & vita monachalis, cessavitque & miraculum. Tu autem Domine miserere nostri.

Laudatus the first Abbot of Bardsey was the sonne of Nudd bael ap Senyllt of the Tribe of Maxen Wledig or Maximus the tyrant: His mother was Thevoi daughter to Lotbo King of the Pitts, called in our British antiquities, Llewddyn lwyddawc ô ddinw Euddyn yu y Gogledl, that is, Lotbo the popular, or ruler of hosts from Edenborough in the North. S. Beuno and Kentigern Bishop of Glasco in Scotland and of Llaelwney (now S. Asaph) in Wales were his Cousin-germauns, their Mothers being sisters.

Rich: Powel of Ednop Esq. saith that Marchweithian Lord of Isaled in Rhyvonioc in Denbigh land and one of the fifteen Tribes of Gwyneth lived in Prince Rodri Molwynoc's time 720. A.D. 720.

The Armes of Marchweithian.

He beareth G. a Lyon rampant A. armed B.
Isaledi Baro Marchutian, primævus ab illo
Saltantem rubro niveum gerit orbe leonem,
Tempore Roderici Molwynoc floruit Ille,
Hinc genus Isaledi generosa prosapia manat.

His inheritance was Carnedd lynydd, Dincadvael, and other lands within the hundred of Isaled, as appears by the extent of the Lordship of Denbigh, which was made 8. Edu. 3. at what time Cynwric Vaughan being the ninth in descent from Marchweithian lived: from thence it may be conjectured when Marchweithian lived. St Tho. ap William's booke.

Families descended from Marchweithian. The family of
C 2 Berain

Berain in Denbighshire now incorporated into the family of the Salesburys of Lleweni by the marriage of Katharine of Berain the daughter and Heire of Robert Vaughan of Berain Esq. with Iohn Salisbury the sonne and Heire of Sr Iohn Salisbury Knight, by whom she had Sr Iohn Salisbury of Lleweni Knight who lived in the reigne of K. James and was much noted for his great strength of body. Katherines second husband was Rich. Clough of Denbigh Esq. and a Merchant of Hamborough. Her third husband was Maurice Wynne of Gwedir Esq. and after his decease she married Edward Tbelwall of Plâs y ward Esq.

Robert ap Rees (Chaplain to Cardinall Wolfsey) and his sonne Ellis Price of Plâs Iolyn Dr of Law descended from this Tribe, and were in their time men of great Power in their Country. Dr Ellis Price is suppoled to be one of those Cambridge Scholars that disputed at Cambridge with Throgmorton and other Oxford Scholars A. D. 1532. which Caius in his first book of the antiquity of Cambridge speaketh of. William Price of Rhiwlâs in Merionethshire Esq. now living, a Colonell for his late Majesty King Charles the first, and one of the Members of the long Parliament that sate at Oxford descended from the forementioned Rob. ap Rees. So also Rob. Price D. D. now Bishop of Fernes and Laghlin in Ireland. Wynne of Voelas Esq. Price of Plas Jollyn in Denbighshire Esq. Henry Vaughan of Pantglas in Catnarrowshire Esq. who was slaine in his late Majesties service at the taking of Hopton Castle in Shropshire 1643 descended from him. Thomas Vaughan Esq. his son doth now inherit both his Fathers estate and Loyalty.

In the old Text we read A. D. 754 Rodri dyed, three years after that dyed Edwald King of the Saxons.



Conan *Tindaethwy.*

Conan *Tindaethwy* the Sonne of
Rodri Molwynoc.

COnan *Tindaethwy* began his Reigne ober the Bry- 755
tains the pear of our Lord 755. About two years
after, there was a great Battell fought at Here- 760
ford betwixt the Brytains and the Saxons, where
Dysfwal the sonne of Theodor was slaine. And this year
died Athelbert King of Northumberland, and Oswald reigned
in his stead. About this time, there was an order taken for
the right keeping of the feast of Easter in Wales by Elbodi- 768
us a man both Godly and Learned: for the Brytains eber be- *I. Bale, Gen. 1.*
fore that time differed from the Church of Rome, in celebra- *pag. 67.*
ting the Feast of Easter, and the difference was this. The
Church of Rome by order of a Generall Councell holden at
Nice had appointed, that eber the next Sunday after the 14
day of the moon should be Easter day, so that Easter should be
eber either the 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, or 21 day of the moon,
and neber the 14 day it selfe, nor neber passe the 21. And
the Brytains did use to keep their Easter upon the 14 day, and
so to the 20 as it fell, so that sometimes when it was Easter
day with the Brytains, it was but Palme-sunday with the Sax-
ons: from this diversity grew a great contention about
the yeare 660. betwixt Colman and Hilda upon the one part
defending the Rite of the Brytains; and Gilbert and Wilfrid
on the other part, who could scarce afford to call the Bry-
tains and Scots Christians, because they kept not Easter
within the daies appointed.

660

Leland.

1. Bale, Gen. 1.
p. 81.

✠ I read that this Hylda (which was the neece of Edwin King of Northumberland, & brought up by Paulin and Aedan) did in a publike Synod withstand Wilfrid and other Monks about the keeping of Easter alleading for herselfe (out of Polycrates) the fact of Irenæus, who withstood Victor Bishop of Rome in that behalfe, and the custome of the Church of Asia observed by S. John the Evangelist, Philip the Apostle, Polycarpus and Melito, and taught in this Iland of Brytaine by Joseph of Arimathea, who first Preached the Gospel in the same.

7.63

* 773

* 774

In the yeare 763. was Offa made King of Mercia, and Brichtrich King of the West Saxons. In to which yeare dyed *Fermael the sonne of Edwal: and the year following, *Cemoyd the King of the Picts. The yeare 776. the men of Southwales destroyed a great part of Mercia with fire and sword. And the summer following all the Welshmen gathered themselves together, and entering the Kingdome of Mercia did there much hurt.

10. Cast.

✠ The Saxons bordering upon the Country of Cambria or Wales, did daily incroach so upon the lands of the Welshmen beyond Seaverne, that they had gotten much of the same into their hands, especially toward the south part of the Country. Wherefore the Welshmen put themselves in armour, and set upon the Saxons, and chased them over Seaverne againe, and then returned home with a great prey, and thus they did oftentimes, killing and destroying all before them, and alwaies bringing home with them much Cattell, which thing caused Offa to conclude a peace with the other Saxon Kings, and to bend his whole force against the Welshmen.

10. Castor.
Math. West.

Clawdh Offa.

Whereupon Offa King of Mercia caused a great ditch to be made, large and deep from sea to sea, betwixt his Kingdome and Wales, whereby he might the better defend his Country from the incursions of the Welch. And this Ditch is to be seen in many places as yet, and is called Clawdh Offa, that is, Offas ditch, at this day.

✠ King Offa calling to his aid the other Saxon Kings gathered

red a huge army, and came over Seaverne into Wales: upon whose coming the Welshmen (being not able to encounter with such a multitude of armed souldiers) left the plaine and even Country by Seaverne side, and the land between it and the river Wy, and withdrew themselves to the Mountains and Rocks, where they might be most in safety, untill the enemies were gone out of the country; nevertheless they made continually diverse invasions by stealth into the land of Mercia, and alwaies returned with advantage; the Saxons keeping themselves encamped could doe no good against them, for they durst not pursue them to the Mountains and Woods, for feare of being entrapped by such as kept the passages and streights.

Offa perceiving this expelled them all quite out of the Country between Seaverne and Wy, and planted Saxons in their places. And annexing it to his own Kingdome of Mercia caused this famous ditch to be made for the security of his people from the invasions of the Welsh. Hereupon the seat of the Kings of Powys was translated from Pengwern (now called Salop) to Mathraval, where it continued long after.

In the yeare 795. the Danes came first into England; sixe 795
years after they came againe, and destroyed a great part of *Matt. West.*
Lindsey and Northumberland; they obeyed also the great *pag. 129.*
test part of Ireland, and destroyed Rechreyn.

Also about the same time there was a battell fought at Ruthlan, between the Saxons and the Welshmen, where Caradoc King of Northwales was slaine. This Caradoc was the sonne of Gwyn, the sonne of Colhoyn, the son of Ednowen, the sonne of Blethyn, the sonne of Blecius or Bledricus Prince of Cornwall and Devonshire. Also this yeare dyed Offa King of Mercia, and Egbert his sonne reigned in his stead.

In the yeare of our Lord 800. Egbertus was made King of Welssex: and Kenulphus the yeare following created King of Mercia. Arthen also the sonne of Sisylht the sonne of Clydawc King of Caerdigan dyed the same yeare. Likewise Run King of Dyner, and Cadelh King of Powys died in the yeare 808.

808

✦ This was a troublesome time, and no settled Governement as yet

established in Wales, and therefore such as were chiefe Lords in any Country are here called Kings.

29. Bale.

810

The next yeare after died Elbodius Archbishop of North-wales, before whose death the Sunne was soe eclipsed. In the yeare 810 was the Moon eclipsed upon Christmas day. The same yeare S. Davids was burnt by the West Saxons. There was also a generall murrein and death of cattrell throughout all Wales. The next yeare ensuing Owen the sonne of Meredyth, the sonne of Terudos dyed: and the Castle of Deganwy was destroyed with Thunder. Conan Prince of Wales, and his brother Howel could not agree, insomuch that they tried the matter by Battell, wherein Howel had the victory.

✦ *This Howel the brother of Conan, King or Prince of North-wales, did claime the Ile of Môn or Anglesey for part of his Fathers inheritance, which Conan refusing to give him, they fell at variance, and made Warre the one against the other.*

This Mischiefe grew from a Custome in Wales, viz. the division of the Fathers inheritance amongst all the Sonnes commonly called Gavel-kind. In which division the elder sonne had the better share, but the younger had alwaies the ancient seate and mansion house. And this custome did not only in time weaken their Families, but was also a cause of continuall strife and feud amongst them.

And the next yeare there was much hurt done by Thunder, and in diverse places many houses burnt to the Earth. The same yeare dyed Gruffyth the sonne of Run, and Griffr the sonne of Kyngon was slaine by the treason of Elice his Brother.

Howel fought with his brother Conan another Battell, & slew a great number of his people, whereupon Conan leabied an Army in the yeare 817 and chased his brother Howell out of the Ile of Môn or Anglesey, compelling him to fly into Man. And a little after dyed Conan, chiefe King of the Brytains or Welshmen, leabing behind him a daughter called Efylyt, which was married to a Noble man, called Mervyn Vrych, the sonne of

of Gwyrriad, or Uriet, the sonne of Elidur, and so forth in the right line to Belinus the brother of Brennus King of the Brytains, and his Mother was Nest the daughter of Cadell King of Powys, the sonne of Brochwel Yscythroc, (that fought with the Saxons at Bangor) who was Prince of Powis.

✦ This Brochwel is called by the Latine writers, Brecivallus Galfrid. and Brochmaclus, of whom I find this written in Historia Divæ I. Cast. Monacellæ. Math. West.

Fuit olim in Powysia quidam Princeps illustrissimus nomine Brochwel Yscithroc, Consul Legecestræ, qui in urbe tunc temporis, Pengwern Powys (nunc vero Salopia dicta est) habitabat: cujus domicilium seu habitaculum ibi steterat, ubi Collegium divi Ceddæ nunc situm est.

That is.

There was sometimes in Powys a noble Prince, named Brochwel Yscithroc, Consul or Earle of Chester, who dwelt in a towne then called Pengwern Powys, and now Salop, whose dwelling house was in the very same place where the Colledge of Saint Chad now standeth. This man with Cadvan King of Brytain, Morgan King of Demetia, and Bleda Galfrid. King of Cornewal, gave an overthrow to Eibelfred Cast. King of Northumberland, near the river of Dee, Anno gratiæ 617. The Ancestors of divers in Wales at this day, are known (by ancient books and records) to have descended Paternally from him.

¶ The Armes of Brochwel Yscythroc.

S. three nags heads erased A. or (as others say) S. a cheveron between three Naggs heads erased A.

The Blaneys of Trefgynon, and the Purfells of Nantcriban in Montgomery-shire are descended from Brochwel Yscythroc.

The pedigree of John Blaney of Trefgynon Esq. John the sonne of Lewis the sonne of David Lloyd Blaney of Trefgynon the sonne of Thomas ap Jevan Lloyd of Maesmawr, which Jevan Lloyd was the son of Griffith ap Jevan Blaney, which Jevan (that took first the Surname of Blaney) was the sonne of Griffith ap Llewelyn Vaughan ap Llewelin ap Meilir gryg ap Griffri ap

D

Jorwerth

*Forwerth ap Owen ap Rodri ap Gwaeddan ap Brochwel ap Aedd-
dan ap Congen ap Elise ap Gwyliawg ap Beli ap Maelmynan ap
Selyf ap Conan ap Brochwel Tŷcythroc K. of Powys.*

Edward Lord Blaney of Ireland was younger Brother to *Lewis Blaney* aforeſaid, and Father to *Sr Arthur Blaney* Knight and Colonel for his late Maſteſty *CHARLES* the Firſt, who conferred on him the honour of Knighthood, as a reward for his ſervice. This *Sr Arthur* married the Daughter and Heire of the foreſaid *John Blaney* of Trefſgynon.

Brochwel ap Aeddans Coate. Party per pale Or & G. two Lyons Rampant endorſed, counterchanged.

The Pedegree of *John Purſell* of *Namcriban* Eſq. *John* the ſonne of *Edward Purſell* of *Namcriban* the ſonne of *Thomas* the ſonne of *Rich. Purſell* of *Dinile*, the eldeſt ſonne of *Nicolas Purſell*, the ſonne of *Richard* the ſonne of *Thomas Purſell* the ſonne of *Jevan ap Llewelyn* by *Margaret* the Daughter and Heire of *Thomas Purſell*, *Jevan ap Llewelyn* was the ſonne of *Llewelyn ap Griffith ap Jevan ap Rbirid ap Howel ap Trabayrn ap Cynwric ap Paſgen ap Gwyn ap Griffith ap Beli* Lord of *Gilſfield* ap *Brochwel ap Aeddans*, and ſo to *Brochwel*, as in the foregoing Pedegree.

The Armes of the *Purſells*.

Nebule A. & G. on a Bend S. three Boars heads crazed of the firſt tuſked Or and langued of the ſecond.

Brochwel Tŷcythroc was a great friend and favourer of the *Monks* of *Bangor*, whoſe part he took againſt the *Saxons* that were ſet on by *Auguſtin* the *Monke* to perſecute them with fire and ſword, becauſe they would not forſake the cuſtomes of their own Church, and conforme to thoſe of *Rome*; ſome ſay he fought againſt *Eibelfred* A.D. 607, in which yeare there were ſlaine about 1200 of the ſaid *Monkes* by the inſtigation of that blondy Apoſtle *Auſtin*; *Tantum Religio potuit ſuadere malorum*? Thus the *Roman Religion* (not the *Chriſtian*) was firſt planted with bloud in this *Iſland*. *Auguſtin* did ſet out from *Rome* about 588, arrived in *Brytain* 596, A. D. 603 he held a *Synod* in the borders of *Wales* at *Auguſtines Oake* or *Worceſter*, to which there came the ſeven *Biſhops* that were under the ju-
riſdiction of the *Arch-Biſhop* of *Menevia*.

Septem

Septem illi Episcopi } 1 Henfordens. 2 Tavens. 3 Pa-
 bi fuerunt, viz. } ternens. 4 Banborens. 5 Elwy-
 ens. 7 Morganens.

A.D. 610 Elbodus was by Augustin and his Clergy made A.D. 610.
 Bishop of North-wales, he having first obliged them by his writ-
 ting in defence of the Church of Rome against the Erytaius and
 Scots, who would not receive Law from her to the prejudice
 of their own Church, which they reckoned no lesse ancient and
 absolute then the Roman.

Of Bangor Monachorum or Bangor Iscoed.

Bangor Monachorum (so called from the famous Monastery
 that was in it) lyes situate in Maelor or Bromfield not farre from
 Caerlleon or Wexchester. Both Towne and Monastery have so felt
 the injuries of time, that at this day there are hardly any ruins
 of them remaining; there is now only to be seen a small Village
 of the name, but no footsteps of the old City, save the rubbish
 of the two principall gates, Portb Cleis and Portb Wogan, the
 former looking towards England, the later towards Wales;
 they are about a mile distant the one from the other, so that it
 is easy to conjecture how large the City might be; It lay be-
 tween those two Gates, the river Dee running through the
 middle of it; The old British Triades tell us that in the time of
 the British Kings there were in the Monastery of Bangor 2400
 Monkes, who in their turnes (that is, a hundred every houre of
 the 24) continually (Night and Day) read prayers and sung
 Psalmes, so that the service of God went on there still without
 intermission.

Offa King of Mercia, and Meredith King of Dyvet dyed in the
 battell fought at Rutblan 794. 796 the Saxons killed Cara-
 dawc King of Northwales. This Caradawc could not be the
 sonne of Gwyn ap Collwyn, for Gwyn ap Collwyn lived 200 years
 and above after this time, nor yet Caradawg ap Alwg King of
 Pennarddalawg (now Hawarden) who in the time of King
 Caduan (200 years before) was slaine by Owen Penryverw the
 sonne of Tyuid in revenge of the wrong he had done to his sister
 St Wenisfyrd; But he may very well be Caradoc Earle of Here-
 ford the only one of that name that I read of living in those
 times; this Caradoc descended from Cosliog Myngrudd of the

794.

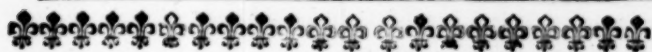
North of Brytain was fain to leave his Countrey, Ethelbald King of Mercia having despoyled him of his estate in the yeare of our Lord 760. Probably Roderic or his sonne Conan gave him Lands in Northwales for his support, which might be an occasion why he should be called King of Gwyneth. He might well be that Caradoc, that 28 years after the battell of Hereford was slaine by the Mercians, being much enraged for the death of their King Offa. This Caradoc's sonne Lluddocca ap Caradoc had one daughter called Rbieingar trother to Tudor Trevor of Bromfield, who was in her right Earle of Hereford, and is reckoned to be the Tribe of the Marches.

In one copy of the old Text we read thus, A.D. 760 there was a battell fought betweene the Brytains and Saxons called Gweith Henfordd. Dysnwal the sonne of Twdwr dyed the same yeare. 768 the Brytains were fain to change the time of their ancient obfervation of Easter, and Elbodius a servant of God was the Author of the change.

775 Cubert Abbot dyed. 776 Offa destroyed South-wales. A. D. 779 (in the summer) y distryw y Brytaeyd gidac Offa. 790 Pagans came into Ireland and Reebren was destroyed.

Merwydd King of Buelt and Gwerthrynion (called Marmodius Rex Walleusium in a Latine book at the end of Matthew Paris his History of the last edition) being in regard of his so neare neighbourhood much wronged and oppressed by King Offa became Generall of the Brytains, against him and his Saxons. The said Merwydd descended from King Vortigern.

Ranulph: Cest. lib. 1. cap. 49. Polychron: relateth that in K. Edward the Confessors time no Welshman durst with any weapon come over Offa's ditch, and that in his time both Welsh and English inhabited promiscuously without distinction on either side of it, in the Counties of Cheshire, Salop, and Hereford.



Mervyn *Bbrych* and ESYLHT

the Daughter of *Conan Tindaethwy*.

TH first yere of the Reigne of Mervyn *Bbrych* and ESYLHT his wife, Egbert King of Westsex entred Wales with a great Army, and destroying the whole Country unto Snowdon hills, seised into his hands the Country of Rhyvonioc in Denbighland. About this time, there was a sore battell fought in Anglesey, called the Battell of Lhanvaes.

*Matth. West.
Sim. Dunel.
H. Hunt.*

In the yere of Christ 819 Kenulph King of Mercia destroyed West Wales, and the summer following, he obernran Powys land, doing much hurt, and soon after dyed, and Keneelm Reigned in his stead. About the same time also Howel King of Man dyed. The yere 825 Ceolwulph was made King of Mercia, and Reigned two years. After whom Bernulph was created King, who was oberthzoton at Elledowne by Egbert King of the West Saxons, who also brought to his subjection the Countries of Kent and West Angles. Not long after, about the yere 828 Bernulph was slaine by the East Angles. After that there was a great Battell fought in a place called Gaufelford, betwixt the Brytains and the West Saxons of Devonshire, and many thousands slaine on either side, and the victorie uncertain. The yere 829 Egbert oberthreto Wythlase King of Mercia, and made him subject to his Kingdome. He also passed Humber, and conquered the Land beyond, so that he was the first Monarch of the Saxons, having brought the Seaven Kingdomes into one, and changed the name of Brytain into England, calling the people Englishmen, and the language English: for the people that came into this Ile from Germany, were Saxons, Angles, and Juthes. And of the Saxons came the people of Eastsex, Southsex, Middlesex, and West Saxons. Of the Angles came the East Angles, middle Angles or Mercians, and all on the North side of Humber. And of the Juthes came the inhabitants of Kent, and the Ile of Wight, And the seaven Kingdomes were these:

819

828

829.

The King-
dome of
England be-
gan.

The seven
Saxon King-
domes.

- 1 The first Kent.
- 2 The second Southsex, containing Suffex and Surrey.
- 3 The third East Angles, containing Northfolke, Southfolke, and Cambridgehire.
- 4 The fourth Westsex, containing Barkeshire, Devonshire, and Somersetshire.
- 5 The fift Mercia, containing Gloucestershire, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Cheshire, Warwicks-hire, Darbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Lincolneshire, Northamp-tonshire, Oxfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Bedfordshire, and halfe Hartfordshire.

6 The sixt was East Saxon, containing Essex, Middlesex, and the other halfe of Hartfordshire.

7 The seaventh Kingdome was all the Lands upon the North side of Humber, and it was divided into two King-domes, Deyra and Bernicia. Deyra was the land bettwixt Hum-ber and Tine, Bernicia from Tine to the Scottish sea.

All these were brought under subjection by Egbert King of the West Saxons: and this Kealm was called England the pear after the coming of Brutus to this Ile 1968 after the coming of Hengist 383, and after the departure of Cadwala-der 149 years. Which name although it hath continued to this day, for the space of 755 years, yet was it not very lucky to the Saxons: For even upon this change of name, and u-nion of the Kingdomes, followed the cruell invasion of the Danes; and after that, the conquest of the Normans, of whom the Kings of this time are descended. But to returne again to my matter. The pear 833 the Danes in great companies landed in divers places of this Kealm, and fought diverse Battles with Egbert, wherein sometime they and sometimes he had the better. Afterward in the peare 836 they landed in West Wales, and passing through Wales to England (with the accession of many Welshmen which joyned with them a-gainst Egbert) fought him, but he overthrew them all at Hen-gestdowne, and dyed the pear following.

Ran. Cest.

✿ This Egbert King of England won the City of Caerlhaon ar Dhowrdwy or Chester (the chiefe City of Venedotia,) out of the hands of the Brytains, in whose possession it had remained untill that time. He caused also (as some writers doe affirme) the
brazen

brazen image of Cadwalhon King of Brytaine, to be thrown down *Matth. West.*
and defaced, commanding that no man upon paine of Death, should *Chron. Wig.*
set up any such againe, and that this Land should be called no more,
Brytain but England, and the people Englishmen. He also
made proclamation (by the intigation of Redburga his wife, who
bare an implacable malice towards the Brytains) that no Brytain *Io. Cass.*
should remaine within the confines of England, commanding that
all and singular which were of the Brytish blood should within six
moneths with their Wives and Children remove out of his King-
dome, upon paine of losing their Heads.

After the death of Egbert, his sonne Ethelwulph reigned,
who gave his daughter in marriage to Berthred King of Mer-
cia and tributary to him. He had great warres, and much a-
doe with the Danes, who with fire & sword destroyed the coasts
of England. The yeare 841 dyed Idwalhon a Noble man of
Wales. And two yeares after was the battell of Kettell betwixt
Burchred King of Mercia and the Brytains, wherein (as some
write) Mervyn Bhrych King of the Brytains was slain, leaving
behind him a son called Rodri Mawr, that is to say Roderike
the Great.

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¶ Mervyn Bhrych King of Man was the sonne of Gwryat
and Nest the daughter of Cadell ap Brochwel ap Elise King of
Powis. The said Gwryat was the sonne of Elidir, whose mo-
ther was Celeinion daughter of Anarawd Gallgrwn ap Mervyn
Mawr ap Cynvyn, &c. in a direct line to Maximus the Emperour.
Elidirs Father was Sandef ap Alcwyn ap Tegit ap Gwayr ap
Dwg ap Llowarch hen a Noble man of King Artburs Court li-
nearly descended from Coel Godebog.

Howel the Brother of Conan Tindaethwy in his distresse fled
to Mervyn Bhrych, by whom he was kindly entertained. To
gratify his Noble Landlord, Howel used such meanes afterwards
that Mervyn married Esylls the daughter and heire of his bro-
ther Conan. Howel, after he had about five yeares enjoyed the
Isle of Man with other Islands and Lands in the North given him
by Mervyn to hold under him, dyed A.D. 825. After his death
the premises reverted to Mervyn, who with his Ancestors had
always held the same under the Kings of the Brytains.

A.D. 831 dyed Saturbin Bishop of Menevia. Burchred was
not King of Mercia before the yeare 852, ten yeares after Mervyns
death

death, therefore it may be said with more probability that Mervyn was slain in a battell fought between Eibeiwolpb and the Brytains. He lost his life valiantly, after he had governed Wales 25 years.

Of *Cilmin Troedtu* one of the fifteen Tribes of *Gwyneth*.

A.D. 843. He lived in the time of P. Mervyn Bhrych, and Prince Rodri the Great A.D. 843. He was Mervyn's brother's sonne, and he came along with his Uncle when he came from the North of Brytain to marry E sylt the daughter & heire of Prince Conan Tindarbwy, as we read in an old MS. history.

The Armes of *Cilmin Troedtu*.

Quarterly 1. A. an Eagle displayed with two heads S. 2. A. 3. firy ragged sticks G. the 3d as the 2d, and the 4th as the first, over all upon Escutcheon A. a mans leg cooped alaquisse S. Rich. Powell of Ednop Esq. calls him the Tribe of *Uwch-Gwrvai* in *Arvon*, and in a Tract of the fifteen Tribes added to his *Pentarchia* he writes these verses of him.

Rich. Powell. *Nobilis Arvonie Cilminus Satrapa Droedtu*
Bicipites nigras aquilas extollit in albo
Quadrato, binas pandentes fortiter alas
Fronte sub adversa baculos tres cortice nigro,
Quarta tamen prima, par tertia parma secunda,
Fert tibi am medio descissam parmulam nigram,
Unde tulit nomen Droedtu quasi nigripes esset,
Roderici Magni patruelis floruit ævo.

Many of his posterity were wise men and Learned in the ancient Brytish Lawes, and Judges in the Courts of the Princes of Wales, as *Morgenen Ignad ap Gwrydr*, and *Cysnerth* his sonne, both whose Law books we have fairely written on Parchment. *Morgenen Ignad ap Madoc*. *Morgenen Ignad ap Meyric*, and *Madoc goch Inad*, famous Lawyers and Judges. *Robert ap Meredith ap Hwlkin Lloyd* of *Glyn Llivan* Esq. a worthy Gentleman living in the time of King Henry 7. descended from this Tribe. And this Robert is Ancestor to the *Glynnes* of *Carnarvonshire*, viz. to *John Glynn* of *Glynllivon* Esq. to *Thomas Glynn* of *Nanlley* Esq., also to the *Glynnes* of *Lleſar* and others. Sr. *John Glynn* of *Bischester* in the County of *Oxford*, an eminent Lawyer, & His Majesty *K. CHARLES* the 2d's Serjeant at Law, is descended from the said Robert, being a younger sonne

sonne of Sr William Glynne of Glynllivon Knight.
Cilmins seat is thought to have been at Glynllivon.

British Rhythmes containing the names of the fifteen Tribes of Gwyneth.

a Cilmin.	b Hwfa.	c Brân.	d Gweyrydd call	a A.D. 843
e Collwyn.	f Maeloc.	g Neuyd.		b 1150.
h Edwyn.	i Braint.	k Hêdd,	ai peddyd,	c 1170.
l Marchweithian.	m Marchudd,	bydd byd,		e 877.
Dâu n o Ednowain gain,	gida p Gwerngwy			f 1175.
Gwyr ungorph gadernid,				g 1150.
I rhain y bu oi rhan byd,				h 1041.
Gwindai pymthec Llwyth Gwyndyd.				i 650 or 876.

k 1079 or 1170. l 720. m 846 or 913. n Bendew 1015 or 1079.
o Bradwen 1194. p 1061.

Braint bir of Isdulâs yn Rhôs in Denbighland is reckoned one of the fifteen Tribes of Gwyneth. Rich. Powel of Ednop saith he lived long before Cilmin and Marchweithian forementioned, in King Cadvallons time 650. but a M S. of Mr. Richard Matthews of Vale Crucis (of Guttyn Owens hand writing) gave me occasion to suppose he lived a great while after, about the time of Rodri the Great, or of his sons. His progeny it seems hath not much increased, there are not many (at this day) known to be descended from him, though some there are.

The Armes of Braint bir.

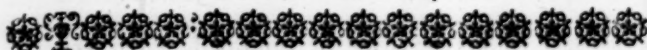
Vert. a Cross flowry Or. others say, Or a Cheveron S. between three roses A.

Isdulx Dominus magnatum maximus Heros
Arma Brianus habet cognomine Longus in Auro,
Nempe rosas flexum tres albas insuper atrum,
Saxonis incurfus retudit, Regisq; Britanni
Cadvallon fuit ille sororius atq; satelles,
Exoniâ Pendam captivum abduxit, & urbem
Restituit captam, pulsus Saxonibus inde,
Northumbriq; magum Pellitum Regis in aulâ
Sustulit obstantem Britonum conscendere classem,
Misit in auxilium quam Rex Aremericus hospes.

Galsild.

E

Roderike



Roderike the Great,

Sonne of Mervyn Bhrych and E sylht.

Roderike the Great began his Reigne ober Wales, the year after Christ his incarnation 843. This Prince divided all Wales into three territories, viz. of Aberffraw, Dinevowr, and Mathraval. He had Warre with Burchred King of Mercia, who with the aid of Ethelwulph entring North-Wales with a great power destroyed Anglesey, fought diverse times with the Welshmen, and slue * Meyric a great Prince among them. About the yeare 846 Meyric Bishop of Menevia was slaine by the Saxons:

* Mervyn.

846

*Math. West.
Jo. Cast.*

854

856

Math. West.

The yeare 846 the Danes ober-ranne a great part of England, and having fought with Achelstan King of Kent, brother to Ethelwulph, had their Winter quarters in England. This year also was Ithel King of Gwent or Westland slaine in fight by the men of Brecknock. This yeare 854 Kongen King of Powys died at Rome, being slaine by Pagans, as some say, or (as others) choaked by his own men. And two years after dyed Cemoyth King of the Picts, and Jonathan Lord of Abergeley. About 854 the black Nation, to wit, the Danes and Normans wasted Anglesey. About the yeare 856 Ethelwulph took his journey to Rome, he made his Kingdome tributary to the Pope, and payd the Peter-pence to the Church of Rome.

The old Saxons doe bring the Genealogy of this Ethelwulph to Adam, after this manner, viz. Ethelwulph the sonne of Egbert, the sonne of Alcmund, the sonne of Eassa, the sonne of Eoppa, the sonne of Ingils the brother of Inas, the sonne

sonne of Kenred, the sonne of Coelwald, the sonne of Cudwin, the sonne of Ccawlin, the sonne of Kenrick, the sonne of Cerdick, who was the first King of the West Saxons, the sonne of Elly, the sonne of Gewise, of whom the people were called Gwysses, the daughter of Gewyn, the sonne of Wingy, the sonne of Freawyn, the sonne of Fridagare, the sonne of Brendy, the sonne of Beldegy, the sonne of Woden, from whose issue came Kings of many Nations, the sonne of Frethewold, the sonne of Frecolaff, the sonne of Frethewolf, the sonne of Finny, the sonne of Godulph, the sonne of * Geta, the sonne of Teathwy, the sonne of Beane, the sonne of Seeldy, the sonne of Seafe, who reigned in a Country called Anglia, lying betwixt the Goths and the Saxons, from whence the Angles came first to Brytain, he was the sonne of Heremod, the sonne of Itermod, the sonne of Hadey, the sonne of Wale, the sonne of Bedwy, the sonne of Sem, the sonne of Noe, and so forth to Adam.

✦ There is another Pedegree layd down by the same Author, of Offa King of Mercia, ascending up even to Adam, not in all points agreeing with this; the Author writing the latter, seemeth oftentimes to forget what he had written in the former. The like also I find in Iohn Castoreus, at the end of the history of Edward the Confessor. And another in Matth. Paris: in the History of King Henry 2. A. D. 1155. And these foure Genealogies seem to ascend by the same men, although the names doe sometimes vary.

This Genealogy have I set downe here, that the Reader may understand thereby, how that not only the Brytains, but all other Nations have been ever desirous to set forth their antiquity and progeny, which was no hard thing to do for such as had not been inter-mingled with other Nations, and that had ever among them such as from time to time did profess that Art, and commit to writing the Progeny, the names of the Fathes and Children of all that were of any estimation in the Country. In these two things, Wales ever surpassed all other Countries, having not mingled with any other Nations, untill of late years with the English, and also having those that professed the art of Genealogy; who although they have sometimes erred, or rather willingly to humour the vain-glorious coined false Genealogies, yet surely are able by their

* De quo Scydulius in Paschali calmine.

Matt. West. pag. 275.

I. Castor. Matt. Paris pag. 126.

Beirdh.

their books to bring any Gentlemans Genealogy to Ancestors that lived nine hundred years ago, and but few farther, except those descended from the kings of Brytaine.

The Italians, before they mingled with the Vandals, Goths, and Lombards, could bring their Genealogies to Aeneas. The Spaniards to Hesperus, before the Goths and Moores overran their land. The Saxons to Woden, before they mingled with the Danes and Normans. Yea the Frenchmen and Turks rejoice at this day, to bring themselves to the Thracians, and so the Germans to the children of Gwythion : and it is possible they may do it, because they have not bin mingled nor overrun with any other Nation. There are few Nations in the least civilized, but are taken with this innocent study as well as the Brytains. The Grecians honoured the memory of Berofus with a Copper Statue, which they set up for him in Athens, for his pains in transmitting to posterity the Beginnings and Pedegrees of Nations. Men are not to be blamed for delighting in this kind of History, but rather for not making a right use of it, by imitating the virtues, and shunning the Vices of their Ancestors.

H. Lloyd.

Jo. Cassor.
857.

This year the Danes chased Burchred out of his kingdom, who went to Rome, and there died. The year 857. died Ethelwulph, and left behind him his sons Athelbald king of Westsex, and Athelbright king of Kent, and of the East Saxons.

John. Cass.
Sim. Dunel.
Math. Park.
A Kings son
and heir Bishop.
Jo. Cass.

✦ Of this Ethelwulph it is written, that he was so well learned and so devout, that the Clerks of the Church of Winchester did choose him in his youth to be their Bishop, which function he took upon him, and was Bishop of Winchester for seven years before he was King. It is reported also that he conquered the kingdom of Demetia or Southwales, and gave the same with the kingdom of Southsex to Alfred his son ; and that the said Alfred should bring a thousand souldiers out of Wales, to his brother Ethelbert's aid to Winchester, and put the Danes there to flight, having destroyed a great number of them. Athelbald the son of Ethelwulph after the death of his father kept his Mother-in-law for his Concubine, and afterward married her in the City of Chester.

After

After Athelbald had Reigned eight years he dyed, and Athelbright his Brother took the rule of his Kingdome. And that year the Danes spoiled Winchester, and after a great fight were driven out of the Land: but returning to Thanet and remaining there that winter, spoiled by incursions all the sea shore. This year also was the battel of Gweythen betwixt the Brytains and the English, wherein was a great number slain on either side. The year 895. died Conan Nant Niver, a worthy Captain and noble Warriour. And the year following came Hungar and Hubba with a great army of Danes into England. In the year 867. died Athelbright, and Ethelred his brother reigned in his stead. The Danes the year next ensuing spoiled York, and slew the two kings of Northumberland, Osbright and Elba, and afterward overran all the County to Nottingham, spoiling and destroying all before them, and then returned to York, from thence to East Angle, where they slew Edmond the King. The first year of Ethelred came another Host of Danes through Westsex, and to Reding, with Bafreck and Alding, and fought five battels with Ethelred and Alfred his brother, in two whereof the Danes were overcome at Henglefield and Estondowne, and in the three other the English were overcome, at Reding, Basing and Mereton. The year 871. King Ethelred died, and Alfred his brother reigned in his stead.

Fabian.

865.

H. Hunt.

867.

H. Hunt.

Fabian.

Ran. Cest.

871.

✦ Alfred having taken upon him the kingdome and considering with himself, what a heavy burthen it was, sought out the wisest men and the best learned he could hear of, to be directed by them; These he worthily entertained, using their advice as well in the publick Government of the Commonwealth, as in his private Studies and Affairs. He sent for two famous men for learning out of Wales, the one named John De Erigena, surnamed also Scotus, born at Meneuia or S. Davids, and brought up in the Colledge there, who Bale. Cent. 2. having for knowledge sake travelled to Athens, bestowed there many years in the study of the Greek, Hebrew, and Chaldee tongues and the secret Mysteries of Philosophy, and coming from thence to France, where being esteemed well by Carolus Calvus, and Ludovicus Balbus, he translated the works of Dionysius Arcopagita, I. Castr.

De celesti hierarchia, out of Greeke into the Latine tongue; and at the last being returned home to Wales, was sent for by this King Alfred, who began then the founding of the University of Oxford, and was the first that professed learning, and read publicly in the said University. The other was Asserius or Asser, of whom I shall have occasion to speak hereafter. He would not suffer any to bear Office in his Court, but such as were Learned, exhorting all men generally to embrace and honour Learning and Learned men.

Alfred in the first year of his Reigne fought two Battels with the Danes upon the south side of Thames, and slue of them one King, and nine Earles. About this yeare died Gwgan King of Caerdigan.

✦ This was that Noble Gwgan ap Mevric ap Dunwal ap Arthen ap Sitsylht, King or Prince of Caerdigan, who, as some Brytish Books have it, was by misfortune drowned at this time.

* Dunbrit.
ton.

At this time the Danes destroyed the Towne of * Alclyd, now also London and Reding, and all the inland Countrey and Kingdome of Mercia. And one King or Leader of them took the Countrey of Northumberland, who with his people did much annoy the Picts. Likewise the year following three Kings of the Danes went from Cambridge to Warham in Dorsetshire, and Alfred would have given them battell, but the Danes desiring peace forswore England, which they had never done before, and the same night their horsemen took their journey toward Excester, and their footmen which went to Sea were all drowned at Sandwich. When the Danes had thus abjured England, they bent their force against Wales entered the Isle of Môn with a great army in the year of Christ 873. where Roderike gave them twice battell, once at a place called Bangole, and the other time at a place called Mene-gid.

873
Matth. West.

Si. Dunelm.
Matth. West.

✦ I find also that about this time Halden and Hungar two Captains of the Danes arrived in Southwales, and overran the whole country, destroying all before them with fire and sword, neither sparing Churches nor religious houses; but within a while after they received their deserved reward at the hands of the West Saxons, who meeting with them on the coast of Devonshire, slew both Halden and Hungar, with 1200 of their men.

Eneon Bbo-
neddig.

At this time Encon Bishop of Menevia or S. Davids died,
and

and Hubert was installed in his place. And twithin two years after Dungarth King of Cornwall was drotowed by a mischance. In the year 876 the Englishmen entred Anglesey, fought with the Welch a fore bloudy battrell, and in the year following Que Roderike King of Prince of Wales, and Gwyrad his Brother, or (as some say) his sonne. This Roderike had by his wife Engharad the daughter of Meyric the sonne of Dyfnwal or Dunwal the sonne of Arthen ap Sitfyllt seberall sonnes, as Anarawd his eldest, to whom he gave Aberffraw with Northwales; Cadell the second, who had giben him Dinevowr with Southwales, and took also by force Mathraval and Powys land after the death of Mervyn the third sonne, to whom their Father Rodri had giben the same.

✠ Roderick the Great is esteemed by all writers to be the undoubted owner and possessor of all Wales. Venedotia or Northwales descended unto him from his mother Efsyllt, the daughter and sole heir of Conan Tindaethwy. Demetia or Southwales (as some do affirm) descended to him by his wife the daughter and heir of Meyric ap Dyfnwal ap Arthen ap Sitfyllt king of Caerdigan: her bretren (who are thought to be illegitimate) holding of her husband. Powys he had by Nest, the Sister and Heir of Congen ap Cadell king of Powis, his fathers mother. These three Dominions he appointed under their meares and bounds, with a Princely house in each of them; these he named Y tair Talaeth, and left them unto three of his sons, Anarawd, Cadell, and Mervyn, who were called Y tri Twysoc Talaethioc, that is, The three Crowned Princes, because each of them did wear upon his Bonet or Helmet a Coronet of Gold, being a broad lace or headband indented upwards, set and wrought with precious stones, which in the Brytish or Welch speech is called Talaeth, and Nurses do to this day name that broad headband wherewith a childs head is bound uppermost, other linen being under it, Talaeth. Aberffraw was the Chief House of the Prince of Gwyneth, whose Dominion was therefore called Talaeth Aberffraw: Dinevowr the principal house of Deheubarth, whereof that part is named Talaeth Dinevowr: and in like manner Talaeth Mathraval, was so called

876

Girald: Camb:

Giraldus Cambrensis, in his Book Entitled, Descriptio Cambriae,

bie, is of opinion that Mervyn was the eldest son of Roderike, to whom Venedotia was given, and was the father of Anandhrec, who was the father of Meyric, that was the father of Edwal, that was the father of Iago, &c : and that Anarawd had Powys and died without issue. But the common opinion of all other Writers is otherwise, agreeable to what this Author affirmeth.

Roderic had also other sons, Rodrick, Meyric, Edwal or Tudwal, Gwyriad and Gathelic, of whom more in the following History.

¶ The Armes of Rodri the Great. G. a Chevron between three Roses A. Or else thus. Quarterly G. and Or. four Lyons passant gardant counterchanged.

Roderic the Great is said to have corrected some of the old Brytish Laws, and to have appointed new.

He ordained that his eldest son should have the Crown or Coronet of *Aberffraw*, with the fifteen *Cantreds* thereunto belonging ; that his Second should have the Crown or Coronet of *Dinevowr* or *Cardigan*, with its fifteen *Cantreds*, extending from the mouth of the river *Dovi*, to the mouth of *Severne* ; and that his Third should have the Crown or Coronet of *Maibraval* with the fifteen *Cantreds* of *Powis*, from the mouth of the river *Dee* to the Bridge over *Severne* at *Gloucester*.

He ordained also that his eldest Son and his Successors, should continue the payment of the ancient Tribute to the Crown of London, and that the other two, their Heirs and Successors, should acknowledge his Sovereignty, and pay the like tribute to him and his Successors, and that upon the invasion of Strangers, they should send him aid, and that he should also be ready to protect them, when there should be need.

Moreover he ordained that when any difference should arise between the Princes of *Aberffraw* and *Cardigan*, the three Princes should meet at *Bwlch y Pawl*, and after hearing of counsel on both sides, the Prince of *Powis* should be Umpire between them.

And if the difference were between the Kings of *Aberffraw* and *Powis*, that they should likewise all three meet at *Dôl rhiannedd* (perchance *Morva rhiannedd* on the bank of the river *Dee*) where the King of *Cardigan* was to end the controversy.

And

And if there should be difference between the Kings of *Powis* and *Cardigan*, the Meeting should be at *Llys wen* upon the river *Wy*, and the King of *Aberffraw* to decide it.

Also he ordained that all Strong-holds, Castles, and Citadels, should be fortified and kept in repair; that the Churches and Chappels should be re-edified and adorned, and that in all Ages the History of *Brytain* (being faithfully Registered) should be kept therein. This I gathered out of a MS. of *Roger Lloyds of Penire Aron*, a *Shropshire* Gentleman, which he copied out of an old Book of his Neighbours *Thomas Powel of Parke Esq.* Some of these Ordinances are to be seen also in an old Chard of the Princes of *Powis* beginning, *Cadwaladrus ultimus Rex Britonum &c.* now in the keeping of *Sir Percy Herbert Lord Powis*; Doctor *Powel* cites the sayd MS. in his Latine History; It is supposed to be written by *Thomas Maelor*.

In the beginning of the forementioned King *Alfreds* Reign, there were *Brytains* that inhabited some parts of *Scotland*, as *Alclud* Castle (now called *Dunbritton*) and the Country between the Towne of *Sterling* and the Sea. *Constantine* and his Brother *Hebertus* were their Kings. *Caer alclud* the Royall Seat of the *Northern Brytains* was destroyed by the *Danes* A. D. 870, at what time (according to *Hump. Lloyd*) those *Brytains* being by reason of the oppression of the *Danes* forced to seek out new habitations came into *Northwales*. *Florent. Wigorn. Ethelward.* Affer and other Historians averre the same.

In King *Alfreds* time it was thus recorded touching the *West Saxon* Kingdom, *In toto Regno Occidentali non erat qui posuit docere Grammaticam, ex consilio Neoti Schole publice aperiuntur Oxonii, at Doctrina viguit apud Caerleon.* Bp. *Robinson's* MS.

Our skilful *Bards* say that *Mervyn* the Third sonne of *Rodri mawr* had a sonne called *Llewelyn*, who had a daughter named *Angharad* that was married to *Owen ap Howel dda* Prince of *Dyvet*. This *Will. Llyn* discovered in very ancient MS.

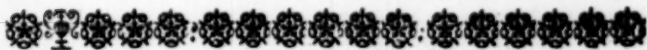
Sir William Jones of *Castell March* in the County of *Carnarvon* Knight and late one of the Judges of the Kings Bench, descended paternally from *Mervyn* son of *Rodric the Great*, He
F was

was the sonne of *William Jones*, the sonne of *Griffith Jones*, the son of *John ap Robert ap Llewelyn ap Ithel vacban ap Llewelyn ap Griffith ap Davydd ap Llewelyn ap Tudor ap Forwerth ap Cynwric ap Genillin Varchog ap Meirion Goch ap Tryffin ap Mervyn ap Rodri mawr*.

His Armes A. a Cheveron B. between three Naggs heads e-razed S. His eldest sonne *Griffith Jones Esq.* is now living and greatly respected in his Country. *Gr: Jones* his eldest daughter and heire married *Sir William Williams* of *Vaenol* Baronet, by whom she had *Sir Griffith Williams* Baronet now living. His second Daughter is wife to *Thomas Bulkeley Esq.* (second sonne to *Thomas* Lord Viscount *Bulkeley* lately deceased) a worthy Gentleman. *Sir William Jones* his second son *Charles Jones* was a Councillor at Law and dyed without Issue. *Robert Jones Esq.* his third sonne was a valiant Gentleman, a Colonell for his late Majesty King *Charles the First*: He dyed in the time of the late Usurping Powers, leaving only one sonne and one daughter: The sonne did not long survive him. From the fore-mentioned *Triffin* cometh *Gwehelyth Rbiw* in *Llyn*.

Thomas Howell borne in *Carmarthenshire* D. D. and late Bishop of *Bristol* descended from *Tudwal* the sonne of *Rodri Mawr*, He was both an elegant and a powerfull Preacher. *James Howell Esq.* Historian to His Majesty *K. Charles the Second* (a Person well known for his *Dodona Grove* and other his works) being his Brother comes from the same stock. *Tudwall* was also Ancestor to *Llowarch ap Brân* one of the fifteen Tribes of *Gwyneth*.

Gwriad the sonne of *Rodri* had a sonne called *Gwgan. & Wogan* ap *Gwriad* ydd heinyw gwyr y *Nantmawr*. ô *Gwddelic* mab *Rodri* gwyr *Penmonlys* ydd heinyw.



Anaravvd

The Eldest Sonne of

RODERIKE the Great.

ANarawd the son of Roderick began his Reign ober Wales in the pear of Christ 877. In his time Rollo with his Normans came to France, and conquered the Country of Neufria, which (from the Normans) is called Normandy to this day. At that time the Danes that had fled to Excester, having broken the Truce, unto which they were sworn, were so pursued by Alfred; that they were glad to give him Pledges for the performance of the Articles agreed upon between him and them; but the pear following they won all the land on the North side of Thames, which they held, and after they passed the Riber to Chipenham in Westsex, and the Englishmen fled before them, yet Alfred fought with a number of them, slew their Prince, and won their Standard, which they called Raven. After that he overthrew them at Edendowne, where, after they had given him Pledges, their Captain Godrun, *alias* Gurmond received the Christian Faith, and then reigned in East Angle. The pear 878. died Aedan the son of Melht, a Noble man of Wales; and the second pear following there was a great battel fought by the Danes, and the Englishmen of Mercia, against the Welshmen near the Riber Conwy, where the Welshmen had the victorie; and this battel was called, The Revenge of Rodericks death. After that about the pear 882. the Danes that lay at Fullenham by London, passed the Sea to France, and marching along the Riber Seyn, spoiled the Country about Paris, and overthrew the Frenchmen in battel; but they were afterward all slain and drowned by the Brytains of Armorica. Then Alfred

877

Math. West.

Math. West.

Io. Cast.

878

Polychroni.

Will. Malm.

Dial Rodri.

882.

Si. Dunelm.

H. Hunt.

Math. West.

889.

* Holstein

890

Math. West.
li. 1. pa. 345.

got London, and chased away the Danes that besieged Rochester, but at the same time he lost a great number of ships, which the Danes took and sunk at Sturmotham. In the year 889. Submon Cubin the greatest Clerk in Scotland died. And the year following the Black Ration (for so the British Book calleth the Danes and Normans) came to Northwales, and did much hurt. Here I think it convenient to let the Reader understand from whence such a wonderful number of Danes and Normans came. The Kingdom of Denmark had under it, not only Denmark, which is but a small country divided by the sea into Isles and half-Isles, as that which adjoyneth to Saxon and *Holsake, and runneth like an arme of the Sea, called Cymbrica Chersonesus, and the Isle of Sealand and Funen, with a piece of the main land adjoyning to Swethland; but also Norway and the great country of Suetia or Swethland, which reacheth to Moscovia, and almost to the North Pole. This Country being scarce known to the world at that time, poured out of it (like the Trojan horse) divers people, that at sundry times overrun and spoiled all Europe with a great part of Africa, like a suddain hideous storm, filling every Country whereunto they came. From thence came the Goths, who overrun Germany, France, Spain, Africke and Italy. From thence came the Vandals of no less worthiness. From thence came the Lombards, the Alans, the Switzers, the Burgundians, the Danes, and the Normans, who came from Norway and the sea shore of Eastland by Prussia, from whence the Vandals came. He that is desirous to understand the marvellous history of Swethenland, let him read the works of Olaus Gochus, and Joannes Magnus. And from these Countries (as I declared before) came the people called the Danes, and not from Denmarke only. The year 890 there came from these Countries 250 sailes, which landed at Ly-mene in Kent, hard by the great wood called Andreslege, and built a Castle at Auldre or Apledor, as some books have it. The same time also came Hasting with 80 sailes to Thames mouth, and built a Castle at Middleton, and wrote to Alfred, that he would never annoy him or his Subjects more: but shortly after he built a Castle at Beamsleece, and invaded the Country about him. Therefore Alfred came & overthrew his Castle

Castle, and took his Wife and two Sonnes, which having first by his means bin Christned, he sent to their Father again.

✥ Other Kingdoms and Countreies of Europe were disquieted with this persecution of the Danes as well as England. For of this *Matt. West. lib. 1. p. 342.* Hasting it is written, that Lying siege to the City of Limogis in France, and despairing of the speedy gaining of the same, he devised this trick to get it. He fained himself dangerously sick, and sending to the Bishop and the Consull of the city, desired them most instantly, he might be admitted to the Christian Faith, and be Baptized before his death. The Bishop and the Consul (suspecting no guile) were very glad not only to be delivered from the present distresse, but also to gain so great a person to the Christian Religion. Whereupon a firm Peace being made between both Nations, Hasting is Baptized, the Bishop and the Consul being his God-fathers; this being performed, he was carried by his Souldiers to his ships, in very weak case, as was outwardly pretended. About midnight he caused himselfe, being compleatly armed, to be laid upon a Beere, commanding also his souldiers to arme themselves, and to carry their weapons under their upper garments, so that they might be ready when he should give them a signe. The day following all things being in a readines, he was carried solemnly by his people with great clamour and counterseit mourning, to be interred in the chief Church of the City, where the Bishop and the Consul accompanied with all the chief men of the city came to honour the Buriall; but as soon as the Bishop had made himselfe ready to bury the corps, (most of the Towns-men being in the Church) Hasting stepped up all armed with his sword drawn, and first killed the Bishop and the Consul, and then fell with his armed Souldiers upon the naked people, and destroyed them in a manner every one, putting all to the sword, sparing neither sex, age, or infirmity. And when he had sack'd the Town, he sent messengers to Charles the French King for peace, which he obtained, and (to keep him quiet) the city of Chartres also towards his charges.

About this time Euneith the son of Bledryd a Baron of Wales died. And the year 893. Anarawd King of Prince of Northwales came with a great number of Englishmen, and making war against his brother Cadell spoiled the Countreies of Caerdigan and Ystradgwy. In those daies the Danes besieged Excester, against whom, when Alfred went, they

895
H. Hunt.

Matt. West:

900

which were at Auldre passed over to Essex, and built a Castle at Scobrich, from whence they took their journey to Budington upon Seaverne. And when Alfred came to Excester the Danes fled to sea, and spoiled the sea-coasts of Wales. And they which were in Budington hearing of the Kings coming fled back to their Castle in Essex. Another company of them came to Leycester, where Alfred did besiege them, till they were driven to eat the flesh of their Horses. Afterwards the year 895 the Danes that were in Leycester, with the rest of them which were in Northumberland, passed by the North seas to Mercise, an Isle in Essex, and the year following they entered the River Lyne with the Thames, and there built a Castle twenty miles from London; and as they came out to spoil the country, they were overthrown, and having lost four of their Princes, fled to the Castle. Then Alfred dividing the river into three parts, the water was so low, that their ships could not returne to the sea, which when the Danes perceived, they left their wives and children in Essex, and went spoiling the Country to Quadbury upon Seaverne, and passing the river spoiled the Countries of Brecknocke, Gwentland, and Gwentlhwg. Also this year a great number of them went to France by the river Scyn, and another company of them spoiled the coasts of Devonshire, where after a long conflict, they lost six ships. The summer following Ireland was destroyed by strange worms having two teeth, which consumed every thing that was greene in the Land. These seem to be Locusts, a plague un usuall in these Countries, but often seen in Afrique, Italy, and other hot Regions.

About the year 900 Igmond came from Ireland with a great number of Souldiers to Anglesey, where the Welshmen gave him Battell at Molcrain.

There be some Copies of this History, which affirme, that this battell, between Igmond Captain of the Black Nations and the Brytains, wherein Mervyn was slaine, was fought at a place called Meilon, from whence it was called Maes Rhôs Meilon.

The same year dyed Alfred, which some call Alured, making (v) a bowell, which should be a consonant. This Prince translated the ancient Lawes of Dyfnwal Moelmut King of Brytain and the Lawes of Marha Queen of Brytain and wife
to

to Cyhelin, out of Byztish into English, and called it Marſian Law, which was after ward called Weſſaxon Lex, and kept in a part of Mercia, and in all the Countries on the South of Thames, for the other part of the Land had another Law called Dane lex, and theſe remained till Edward the Confeſſors time, who of theſe two Lawes made one. Alſo this Alfred *Jo. Caſt.* did divide the day into three Parts, by a Laper which burnt continually in his Chappel, and endured juſt Twenty four hours. The firſt part of that time he beſtowed at his Book and in Prayer; the ſecond in the Affairs of the Commonwealth: & the third part to take his Reſt and reſreſh himſelf: after his death, a certain Clerke made his Epitaph, as fol- *After Mene- ven.* loweth.

*Nobilitas innata tibi probitasque honorem
Armipotens Alfrede dedis, probitasque laborem,
Perpetuumque labor nomen, cui mixta dolori
Gaudia ſemper erant, ſpes ſemper mixta timori.
Si modo victor eras, ad craſtina bella pauebas,
Si modo victus eras, ad craſtina bella parabas,
Cui veſtes ſudore jugi, cui ſica cruore
Tincta jugi, quantum ſit onus regnare probarunt.
Non fuit immenſi quiſquam per climata mundi,
Cui tot in adverſis vel reſpirare liceret:
Nec tamen aut ferro contritus ponere ferrum,
Aut gladio potuit vita finiſſe labores.
Jam poſt tranſactos regni vitæque labores,
Chriſtus ei ſit vera quies, ſceptrumque perenne.*

After Alfred reigned Edward his ſon, againſt whom Ad- *Llowarch ap*
wulph his brother made war, for ſpying to Northumberland he *Heinyth*
ſtirred the Danes againſt him. He was choſen King as well by *dyed.*
the Danes as the Angles, which at that time were both become *Rytherch ap*
one people: and after he ſubdued the Eaſt Saxons, and with *Heinyth was*
a great army ſpoyled Mercia, he paſſed over Thames at Crick- *beheaded.*
land, and deſtroyed Brythend, and returned home with great
ſpoil. At that time Eyneth was ſlain in Arwyſſi. King Ed- *H. Hunt.*
ward alſo purſued his brother, and overran all the land be- *Matth. Weſt.*
tweixt Oule, and the Dike of S. Edmond, and returned back *J. Caſtor.*
to ſpoil, againſt whom the Danes came, and fighting a ſore bat-
tel

905.

tel, slue a great number of them, and put the rest to flight. The Danes about the year 905. entred into Ireland, and fighting with the Irishmen slue Carmot King and Bishop of all Ireland, and the sonne of Cukeman, a man both Godly and Religious, and Kyrnalt sonne of Murgan King of Lagines. About a year after dyed Asfer Archbishop of Wales.

Bale, Cent. 2.

pag. 125.

Giral. Camb.

✠ There were two of this name at the same time both Countrymen and kinsmen; the one being the Uncle, was Arch-bishop of S. Davids, of whom mention is made in this place. The other Asfer the Nephew was a man of excellent Learning and Wisdom, and for that cause being Chancellor to his Uncle, was sent for by King Alfred to teach his children; this wrote the Acts of the same Alfred, and was afterward Bishop of Sherburn, of him mention is made in the English Chronicles.

Matt. West;

pag. 354.

907

Matt. West.

About this time Edward sent a great Army to Northumberland, which spoiled the Country, and then returned home: nevertheless, the Danes followed them, and destroyed a great part of Mercia. But within a while after, Edward gathered an Army, and giving them Battell, overthrew them, and slue their Kings Alden and Edelwulph, and a great number of their Nobles. This year died Edelred Duke of Mercia, who had been long sick; after him, Elleda his Wife enjoyed the Country of Mercia, saving the Cities of London and Oxford, which King Edward seized into his own hands. The year 907 died Cadell King or Prince of Southwales, second sonne of Roderike the Great, leaving behind him three sonnes, Howel Dha (that is to say Howel the Good) who succeeded his Father in the Kingdome of Southwales, Meyric and Clydawc. About two years after King Edward built the Castle of Hartford betwixt the Rivers Benefic, Minier, and Lige; and also the Borough of Wytham in Essex, and lay at Wealdyne, where he subdued those Countries. The year following, the Danes of Leycester and Hampton slew a great number of Englishmen at Hochenorton, and in their returne homeward spoiled all Oxfordshire. The next year after that there came a great Raby from Tydwike with Ucher and Rahald, which passing by the Westerne Sea into Wales destroyed S. Davids and there was the Battell of Dinerth fought, where Meyloc (the sonne of Peredur Gam) was slaine. And afterward they

they entred Herefordshire, where they were fought withall, and Rahald Haine, and the rest compelled to forswear the Kings Country. Then the King caused the south side of Severn to be defended with a great Army; yet did the Danes twice enter his land, once by the East at Werd, another time at Portogan, but were both times overthron by the English. And then they departed to the Isle of Stepen, from whence they were driven by hunger to South-wales, where they were beaten and constrained to depart into Ireland. The peare ensuing there was a great battel fought betwixt the Kentishmen and the Danes at Holme, but who had the victorie there is no certainty. In the peare 913 Anarawd chief King of Wales dyed, leaving behind him two Sonnes, Edwal Voel, or the Bald, who Reigned after him, and Elise; some say a 3d named Meyric.

913

¶ After the death of Roderic the Great, the Northern Britains of Strathclyd and Cumberland, were (as Helior Boetius and Buchanan relate) much infested and weakned with the daily incursions of Danes, Saxons and Scots; which made many of them (all that would not submit their necks to the yoke) to quit their Country, and seek out more quiet habitations. Under the Conduct of one Hobert they came to Gwyneth in the beginning of Anarawd's Reigne, who commiserating their distressed condition gave them the Country from Chester to the River Conwy to inhabit, if they could beat out the Saxons, who had lately possessed themselves thereof. These Brytains having returned thanks to their Cousen Anarawd as was meet, fell upon the Saxons, and, necessity giving edge to their valour, soon drove them out thence, being yet scarce warme in their seats. About three years after this A.D. 880 Edryd Wallthir King of the Saxons (called by the English Historians Eadred Duke of Mercia) made great preparations for the regaining of the said Country; But the Northern Brytains, who had settled themselves there, having intelligence thereof, for the better securing of their Cattel and goods, removed them over the river Conwy. In the mean time P. Anarawd was not idle, but gathered together all the strength he could make; His Army encamped neare the Towne of Conwy, at a place called Cymryt, where He and his Men making gallant resistance against the assaults of

the *Saxon* power, at length after a bloody fight obtained a compleat Victory. This Battel was called *Gwaeth Cymryt Conwey* because it was fought in the Towneship of *Cymryt* hard by *Conwey*, but *Anarawd* called it *Dial Rodri*, because he had there revenged the death of his Father *Rodri*. In this battel *Tudwal* the sonne of *Rodri Mawr* received a hurt in the knee, which made him be called *Tudwal glôff* or the *Lame* ever after; his Brethren to reward his valour and service gave him *Uchelloged Gwynedd*; The *Brytains* pursuing their victory, chased the *Saxons* quite out of *Wales* into *Mercia*, where having burnt and destroyed the Borders they returned home laden with rich spoiles. And *Anarawd* to expresse his thankfulness to God for this great Victory, gave Lands and Possessions to the Church of *Bangor*, as the Records of that *Sea* doe testify, and likewise to the Collegiate Church of *Clynnoc* in *Arvon*, as we read in the Extent of *North Wales*. After this the Northern *Brytains* came back from beyond the river *Conwey*, and possessed again the Lands alligned the m between *Conwey* and *Chester*, which for a long time after they peaceably enjoyed. Some *English* writers as *Mat. Westm. &c.* not considering (belike) that the *Brytains* had lands in *Loegria* and *Albania*, after King *Cadwaladers* time, take those of the North, *Cumberland*, and *Stracloyd* for the *Brytains* of *Wales*. *Affer Menev*, who lived A.D. 875. saith that *Haliden* the *Dane* marched into *Northumberland*, which he subdued; having before conquered the *Picts* and *Brytains* of *Stracloyd* in *Northumberland*, *Pterex-ir eamq; subjugavit, nec non & Pictos & Straccludenses.*

Of *Collwyn ap Tagno* one of the fifteen Tribes of *Gwynedd*. *Collwyn ap Tagno* lived in the time of Prince *Anarawd* about the yeare of our Lord 877. He was Lord of *Arduwy* (now a part of *Merionethshire*) and of *Eivonyth* (now one of the Hundreds of *Carnarvonshire*) and also of part of *Llyn*. His posterity doe at this day possesse most of the lands of those Countries. His Granchildren, *Affer*, *Meirion* and *Gwgan* the sonnes of *Merwydd ap Collwyn* were grown up to mens estate in the beginning of the Reigne of Prince *Griffith ap Conan*, and lived in *Llyn*, when he first layd claime to the Principality of *Wales*, as is recorded in the life of the said Prince. From whence it may be easily guessed what time he lived. His dwelling is said to have

have been at *Brownens tower*, afterwards called (from him) *Carr Collwyn*, now *Harlech*.

The Armes of *Collwyn*.

S. a Chevron A. between three Flower de luzes.

Ordovica tribus *Collwyn Tagonis* in astro

Fert (inter flexum) tria candida lilia florum;

Rege sub *Anarado* Vir magni nominis egit.

Families and Worthies descended from this Tribe.

John Vaughan of *Trowsgoed* in the County of *Cardigan* Esq. is descended in a paternall line from *Collwyn*; I am bound to remember this Gentleman not only for his worth, as being an eminent Lawyer, and every way a most accomplished Gentleman, but also for his singular civility to mee, in encouraging my studies, and lending me the ancient MS. book of *Llandoſſe* to transcribe. He was one of the members of the long Parliament that did adhere to King *CHARLES* the First, in the late troubles, which he hath happily survived, and is now a member and a worthy Patriot in this present Parliament holden at *Westminster* A. D. 1662 under His Gracious Majesty K. *CHARLES* the Second.

His Pedegree.

John the sonne of *Edward Vaughan*, the sonne of *Moris Vaughan*, the sonne of *Rich. Vaughan*, the sonne of *Moris Vaughan*, the sonne of *Jevan Vaughan*, the sonne of *Llewelyn Vaughan*, the sonne of *Adam Vaughan*, the sonne of *Meredith*, the sonne of *Adam Vaughan* of *Trowsgoed*, the sonne of *Llewelyn Vaughan*, the sonne of *Griffith*, the sonne of *Eneon* by his Wife *Angbarad* the daughter of *Jestyn ap Gurgant* Lord of *Glamorgan*, which *Eneon* was the sonne of *Collwyn*.

John Bodvel of *Bodvel* in the County of *Carnarvon* Esq. (late-ly deceased) derived himselfe from *Madoc* the second sonne of *Jevan ap Eneon ap Griffith ap Howel ap Meredyth ap Eneon ap Grgan ap Merwydd ap Collwyn*. He was the only sonne of *Sr John Bodvel* Knight; In the late Warre he was a Colonell and Governor of *Carnarvon* for King *Charles* the First, and was one of those Members of the long Parliament that sat at *Oxford* A. D. 1644. His only Daughter and Heire is married to the sonne and Heire of *John Lord Roberts* of *Truro* Lord Privy Seale. *John Bodurda* of *Bodurda* Esq. *Thomas Wynne* of *Bodurda* Esq.

(servant (both) to his late Majesty; *Cb. 1.* and also to *Cb. 2.* his Majesty that now Reigns) and others are descended from the house of *Bodvel*.

Tho. Madryn of *Madryn Esq.* the Family of the *Owens* of *Plâs dâ*, from whence *John Owen* the Epigrammatist was descended: *Wynne* of *Penyberth*, *Wynne* of *Pennardd &c.* are also descended from *Collwyn*.

Our *Bards* tell us of former Worthies of this Tribe, as *Sir Howel ap Griffith*, and his brother *Eneon ap Griffith*, of *Jevan ap Eneon* his sonne, of *Howel ap Madoc*, of *Gryffith ap John ap Gronwy* a valiant Captain in the French Warres, & others. *Jollo Goch* a famous Bard in the time of *K. Edw. 3. Rich. 2. and Hen. 4.* writ Cowydds or Panegyricks to the said *Sr Howel*, & to *Jevan ap Eneon ap Griff.* his Nephew. *Gr. Grûg* (who lived A.D. 1400) writ a Panegyrick to *Eneon ap Griff.* *Evan Waedta* gives an account (in a Cowydd of his) of *Jevan ap Eneon* and his four sonnes; *Inco Brydydd* (who lived A.D. 1480) writ a Panegyricke to *Howel ap Madoc*. These Panegyricks are worthy to be preserved for their elegance, if not for the History they containe.

Gweledigaeth Jollo Goch, or his Cowydd
moliant to *Sir Howel ap Griffith*.

A welai neb, a wela
Tu y nôs a jawm a wna,
Pan fwm (mwy a poen a fû)
Tu buno anian benâ,
Cynta dim a wela yn wir
Caer sawrdêg accw ar ffordir,
A Chastell gwyb gorbestawl,
A gŵyr ar fyrddân, a gwawl,
A glasfôr wrth fûr glwyssaen
Garn am groib twr grwn graen,
A cherdd chwibanogl, a cbôd,
Gwawr boynus, a gwr bynod;
Rhianedd, nid rhai anwî,
Tn gwan sidan glân gloiw liw,
A gŵyr beilch yn chwara gar barth
Towlbwrd d a Seccyr wch talbarth,
A gwr gwnllwyth Twrch trwyth trîn
Nomswyllt yn rboi barn Jessin

Mewn gorfwch aîr goreurynn,
Ai Law yn fû llaw yn llynn, gwallow y
Ar y Stondard bardd birdân,
Tnhâl Twr (da filwr fû)
A thri blodeûn gwyn gŵiw
Or un llân dail arianllw,
Eres nad oes benuriad,
Ar lawr Gwynedd (wleddfawr wlad)
Oes neb yr un fyberwyd,
Brêddwydio'n brydd yr ydwyd,
Twal deg a weli di
(Da dyddûn) dowed iddi
Ar Gaer eglîr, ar greigloft,
Ar garreg rûdd ar gwr groffi,
Hon iw Criciaith (gwaith gŵiw)
Hên adâil, bonno ydiw,
Ar gwr llwyd cadr paladrddell
Tw Sir Howel mangddel melli,

Ai wraig sy'r wregis cŵraid,
 Howel lân, ryfel in rhaid,
 Ai llawforwynion ton teg
 Oeddart bob yn ddeuddeg
 Tn gwaith sidan glan gloywliw
 Wrth haul belydr drwyr gwydr gwiw
 Tau olwc ti a welyd
 Tistondardd ys bardd o byd,
 Pen sel Syr Howel yw hwn
 Myn Beuno mae'n i benwn,
 Tri fflwor dy lis eris erw,
 Tn y sabl; nid an fyberw
 Eingan mab Gruffydd rudd rôn
 Tmlaen am i elynion,
 Tmygniaw gwna yn y gwaed
 Aniweirdref tdn eydraed
 Tsgythrwr cad atcas gaythradd,
 Bsgid i droed esgid radd,
 Tsgytredd blaydd ysgytreing,
 Afcwrn ben yn angen ing,
 Pan rodded rowfced rrysgainc

T Ffrwyn ymben brenin Ffrainc,
 Barbwr fū sal * mab Erbin,
 Agwayw a chledd, tromwedd trin
 A gollwng gynta gallai
 T gwaed dros draed, trist i rai,
 * Anwyl fydd gan wyl Einiort, * am
 Amael i bbeirdd, p mawl i fort,
 Cadw'r bobl mewn Cadair bybyr,
 Cadw'r Castell, gwel na gwyr,
 Cadw dny lins, Ceidwad loyw lamp
 Cadw'r dny wlad, cadw'r gad,
 cadw'r gamp,
 Cadw'r mordarw, cadw'r mordir
 Cadw'r mordyray, cadw'r tai,
 cadw'r tir
 Cadw'r gwrser yn cadw'r Garfwn
 Cadw'r tir yn bir a wna hwn
 Cadw'r gwledydd oll cadw'r glew-
 dwr,
 A chadw'r gaer, iecbid i'r gwr.
 Jolo Goch ai Cant.

* Geraint ap Erbin one of K. Arthur's Knights.

This Sir Howel ap Grifith (whom his Countrymen remember by the name of S. Howel y Bhwyal, from his Poll-axe) lived in the time of King Edward the 3d. and served under the black Prince at the battell of Poitiers, wherein Iohn King of France was taken prisoner: It is a tradition that goeth currant among Sir Howells Countrymen, that it was He, that first took him, which might be occasioned by some lines in the foregoing Cwydd of Jolo Goch's to him. And History leaving it doubtful who took him, he might be the man as well as any other; Paulus Æmilius, De Serres, and other French Historians say, there were severall challenged the honour of it; and that Denis Morbec a French man, but then a Captain in the English Army, seeing the French King so distressed that it was impossible for him to escape the hands of the English did only speak to him, at some distance, and advise him to surrender himselfe; So that it is very probable some other person took him, or (which is as much) forced him to yeeld himselfe a Prisoner, and that being known to be the King, he was in civility suffered to deliver

himself into the hands of his own Countryman *Denis*; But however it were, it is most certain Sir *Howell* behaved himself valiantly in that Battell, and performed some signall service with his axe there, as may be gathered from his reward, which was Great and Noble, for he had conferred on him the honour of Knighthood, the Constableship of the ancient Castle of *Crickieth* in *Carnarvonshire*, a new Coat of *Armes*, the farme of the Mills at *Chester* for life, and other things of great value; Besides, he had allowed in perpetuall memory of his service a Messe of meat to be carried before his *Axe* or Partisan for ever; Which messe after his death was carried down to be given to the Poore for the good of his soule; the said Messe had eight Yeomen attendants, found at the Kings charge, which were afterwards called Yeomen of the Crowne, and had eight pence per diem of standing wages, and continued to the beginning of *Q. Elizabeths* Reigne; Sergeant *Roberts* of *Havod y Ewch* neare *Wrexham*, who had been at first Yeoman of the Crowne heard it as a tradition in the Kings house, that the beginning of that Order of Yeomen of the Crowne was from thence; This he told his Brother in Law *Robert Turbridge* of *Caerualleu* neare *Ruthin* Esq. who upon the other mans credit related it to Sir *John Wynne* of *Gwedir* Knight and Baronet, from whose MS. History (remaining in the house of *Gwedir*) this relation was taken,

The Armes of Sir *Howell ap Griffith*.

S. Poll-Axe A. between three flower de lices.

A Cowydd moliant to *Jevan ap Emcon ap Griffyth*.

Pwy fydd o rym passio r jaith
Pwyl dilid top ben dalaitb
Penayth mawr i bap anwyl,
Parch gwlad cynheilid canu bryl,
Pwys dwy Ynys pôt henaür,
Pen gwlad ai pinagl aür,
Jevan yn dy ran ir aeth
Fab Einion fyw yn bennueth,
Hynod iw dy bennu da,
Hud Gruffudd, byd Gayr Offi,
Ysgwier gwych, oes gw gwell,
A cheidwad mwy na Chadell,
Sirri mawr dros wyr a medd,

Tros i ennî tros Wynedd,
Gwraidd dâstwsag ir-agdd dyfiad
Gallu yn bîl Gollwyn ai bâd,
Dyñ-irddwr mewn dâwn urddas,
Dragwn ai fel drwy gan fais, *Scat*
Cymar fawr Yfionydd,
Cae mawr o fewn Cymru fydd,
Os yn y tir y sym trû
Ardydwy aeth ar dy dñ,
Coed Pafcen drwy neu yn jaith
Crû dilesg yn can'r dalaitb,
Rhwydd a gwych y rboi ged
Rhywogaeth Urien reged

Brig

Brig bonedd bro Gwynedd gain,
 Blodeuog o blaed Owain,
 A cheidwad-eyrwych ydwyd,
 Ai segr oll ai swcar wyd,
 Ai daioni ymhob dimb,
 Ai grym urddedig, ai gras,
 Ai tryssor lleu'r witrassen,
 Ai pont urddedig, ai pen;
 Dewr a chadarn, drych ydwyd,
 Dwyfol a chall, difalch wyd,
 Cynbeliad ar dyfiad ton
 Calonog ayrddoniog ddynion,
 Cner fawr rhag gwyr o foroedd,
 Côt llai yn i Cestill oedd,
 Llys Fwg yn llawes y ffordd,
 Lletty yn braff llaethen briffordd,
 Cwrr bynod i llyn fro-dir,
 Celly gwin Celfric ir,
 Mae dayoni mwy dynion,
 At hil y fam aelwyd hon,
 Llwmrych frenhilla bynod
 Lletty'r gler llaetharrie'r glod,
 Llwmrych y drych a drychwn
 Llwydys frig, fel cerrig bwn

I'r un Gwr.

Jevan ddewr ofewn i ddawn
 Fwya bonedd fab Enaewn
 Fab Ryfyth wayw radd wirrâs
 Fab Howel glodd bual glâs
 Gwyr yw a wnaï gair cwybr
 Gwr i aith dawn beniaith dan
 wybr
 Gwr i'r drail a giriaid rôn
 Goren i'r feistr ar Gaer ar von
 Sydd Cynbeliad nis gwada
 Sîe y Gaer dîe yw'r gwyr da
 A fforddelu glaw ddewia glodd
 A fflaid ag Enaid Gwynedd
 A ffwys y gaer loew gaer lain

Cynbeliad ych Tâd ich Tâ
 Cawn bannedd y cawn hynny
 Trewaist aith trys dy werrin
 Tynnu bôlt waed tunnell win
 Trysor mawr i ragor wyd
 Tros wledydd trofol ydwyd
 Torr di gwyn mewn troedog air,
 Tâd arwyddion tid ryddair,
 Cadarnedd Gwynedd i gîd
 Tro'r fei trwy wyr o fonwyd
 Tân ym wyd o enaï môn
 Ar gwyr uchod iwr gwrachion
 Barwn o wr i'n bro ni
 Byw ai o'ld fal Beli,
 Drwy faynol tir Yfionydd
 Tra hych a fnych a fydd,
 Gwell ryddaws gadu Rhodri
 Na thraun does orb ran di
 Sylfawn jaith fy o flaen nob
 Nenn daioni hyn d'wynneb
 Swyddog mewn gras Jwl Cafar
 Sai iwb garn fy hyn atb gâr
 Jolo goch.

A ffaie dew a ffoli Owain
 Cofriog conglag drwg dai
 Castell Crickiaith in costiai,
 Mae'n Yfionydd ddedwydd dâl
 Castell yfodd ddâ Cystal
 Jevan awch darian rych Dwr
 Tw'u castell ni an Cofiwor
 Evan Eneon yw'r mawrdon mau
 Ai feibion dewrion Dyran,
 Howel Vaughan gwiwran gwr
 Dîe bydwyll yw'r Dcheudwr
 Tw'r y faner torf uniawn
 Tw Madog ddi oriawg ddawn
 Tw'r enwog mewn tair jnys

Partb

Parth yr haul, Porth yw Rhys,
 Twr Dwnsiwn pan draethwn pwy
 Goreu o Wynedd yw Gronwy
 Llawnydd bôb dydd i daw
 Llyna Gastell llawn gostiau
 Llës ir beirdd llys a bâr
 Lle da i gyrchu llydd i garchar
 Lle aberibog llu a bortha
 Llawn yw o ddawn llyn o dda
 Cof na chad * wastad ystyr
 Castell a fae well o wyr
 Cyffwr ffawd caiff ar y ffydd
 * Corff Einiawn Caer yhonydd
 * rwyfud rwyfyr. * Cerdd iniawn.

Cariad mawr Cyriad y medd
 Ceir ynghanol cyrn Gwynedd
 Dau well i bencerdd diwyd
 I byrth na chefyll y byd * meini
 Mwyn jawn ffrwyth nid * main ffrw
 Maen yw adel Mâr ydiw
 Ag er y gwyr a fay gwel
 Jawn gostiau Evan Gastell
 Ab Einiawn ddawn ddi ylb
 Ai Dyrau yw gau'n i gylch
 Tn gaer dal yn geyrw dilyth
 Tn gydernyd ywn byd byth.
 Evan Waed da ai Cant.

Jevan ap Eneon, had *soure sonnes*, *Howel* the eldest, to whom he gave the House of *Bronyvoel* with the lands thereunto belonging; from this *Howell*, *Owen Ellis* of *Bronyvoel* and *Stymlyn*, *Lloyd* of *Gwen Eingan* and others are descended. *Madoc* the second, to whom he gave *Berkin*, from him are descended, *Vaughan* of *Berkin*, the Family of *Bodvel* before mentioned, *Vaughan* of *Talbenbont* or *Plâs bën*. *Richard Vaughan* late Bishop of *Bangor*, after of *Chester*, and (last of all) of *London* descended from *Thomas* the fifth sonne of *Robert Vaughan* of *Talbenbont*, ap *Griffith ap Howel ap Madoc ap Jevan ap Eneon*, and so to *Collwyn*, as above. The *Whites* of *Anglesey* are descended from *John Wynne* third son to the said *Robert Vaughan*, who living in *England* was the first that changed his name from *Wynne* to *White*, he was the Father of *Richard White*, the father of *Rowland White*, *Sir Rich: White Knight*, and *Robert White*, as *Lewis Dwn* saith A.D. 1608. *Rees* the third had given him by his father *Wheelog*, from him the *Lloyds* of *Wheelog* &c. *Gronwy* the fourth had *Gwnbryn*, from him comes *Wynne* of *Gwnsfryn*, &c.

A Cowydd or Panegyricke to *Eneon ap Griffith*, Brother to *Sir Howell ap Griffith*, and Father to *Jevan ap Eneon* forementioned.

Y post bardd hapus dewrdoeth
 Wyl o frig gwael difreg coeth,
 A gŵrdd binagl gwraidd bonedd
 Gyrŵr dy uwl o grŵd i fedd
 Einion dwg jawn vn digoll
 Vab Gryffydd ywch gwledydd oll
 Oes gŵr well ysgwier wyd
 In geidwad well nag ydwyd
 In dy rŵdd hynod roddiad
 Itb roes ~~Aeth~~wy waith y tad
 Gwyddolŵ walch orŵgoŵl wiſg
 Gael arian yn golerwiſg
 Wyr Howel gorſſ rheol gwŷch
 Hil Fredydd hael frau ydych
 Clau wyd eurwalch clōd Vrien
 Call o jawn bād Collwyn hen
 O bwnn dwg bu enw digoll
 Heb prinbau i arſau oll
 Aeth dyro gwpl itb darian
 A thri Flowerdelis itb rann
 In gydwion i gadu
 T ſydd jawn mewn maes o ddu
 Aeth y rhain dal itb rann di
 O dād i dād yw dodi
 Yngwynedd nid rhyfeddod
 Oll ywch benn eraill ych bod
 Rbwng bonedd a rhinweddau
 Rhod ytt happyr hediad dau
 Wrth goſſhau dy gampau di
 Ath enwog waith ddaioni
 Dewr a doeth benadur dawn
 A di einig waed Elniawn
 A glain nod hael galon nudd
 Brau o ſaner bro Eſionudd
 Ath annedd perffaitb hynod
 Tw Chwilog lys ychel glōd

Nevadd wenn newydd amwyl
 I bonn down bob hynod wyl
 Cwrt bir iſſlaw bro dir llyn
 Tw yn cynnal naw canyn
 Llŷna'r gaer llei llewſwir gwin
 Llys egored lles gwerin
 Llei roed tad llaried tau
 Waed detbol llei rwyd diubau
 In rhannu ſy ner hynod
 Tma i gler aur am glōd
 A diwarth rhoi da wrth raid
 A rhyw gynnal rhai gweinſiad
 Ag yno rhowch gam a rhoſt
 I bawb irber byburboſt (ged
 Rhwydd ſawr gun wyd rhodduawr
 Rhowiawg walch Vrien rheged
 Dinam yw mewn da enw mawr
 Diſſin walch wyd o ſlaenawr
 A di ball enaid y byd
 I tyvodd graſ ytt beſyd
 O bob ſſyniant ai wrantur
 Vwch pawb mewn gwŷch enw pur
 Hwyr welcd dewr ir wlad bonn
 Hael tyner ail ytt Einion
 In wrol anian cryr
 Ar dy gas goeth velwſ gŵyr
 Ag yno yn oen gwynn in waith
 Amwybch i wann eilwaith
 Cyſiowna cun ceſnog coeth
 Cryſd dewr wytt hawc areldoeth
 Brenbinol bor iawn hynod
 Brau at enw clau Bryttwn clōd
 Hawdd i ceuait bñld cyſiawn
 Arwydd ſlad urddas dawn
 Ath roddion bennaeth rwyddwŷch
 Ar bawb a ſſoed bir i bych.
 Gr, Grŵg ai Cant.

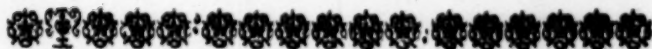
A Cowydd Moliant to Howell ap Madoc
ap Jevan ap Eneon.

hap
Y gwr ir a gwar arian,
Ar ofgle aur ar wâs glân,
Mae rediad fal tyfiad hir,
Atb arfwyd mwy na tbeirfir,
Mae bonedd a byw ynod,
Mewn y fath mae'n iawn ifod
Howel eryr bael eirian
Hil Madoc oludog lân
Llin Jevan llew un asael
Llaw'n topp llin Llywelyn bael
Llin Ferwydd mewn cynnydd cû
Llin Gollwyn yn llawn gallu
Aer drâd o Rys ap Tewdur,
Ergyd pell ar y gwaed pâr,
Ednyved sawr ged fur gwaith
Uychan tarrion y teiriaith,
Nid adwen wr di-dwn iâch,
Pa du orau i bedeiriach,
Gwinnydd Yfionydd faenol
Gwres gwlad ai cbeidwad jchol,
Trysor im wyt tros wyr Môn
Drwy Lûn gwaed reiol inion
Tra gwrel at wyr gorau
Tyn ir allt trwy'r tan ar iau,
Drwy sawr gariad y tad bael,
Treiaist hailioni'r tribael,
Nudd Rydderch nowddwr roddiad
Mor-da coel am eirda i cad;
Mawr ydoedd i ymwaredion,
Am wr fy well mwy iwr fôn,
Erawd Ivor llei bae'r dafarn
Brawd Cadwn gofynnwn farn
Brawd dyrus yn bwrw dewrion
Brawd ffwng lle bae raid a ffon
Cynbeliad ar dyfiad wyt
Cadarn heb gnycciau ydwyt,

Cyffrowiog waredog wraidd
Cwmpas teyrnas tyhyrnaidd,
Cait rann ddwys Coed hirion ddewr
Cwmpassddadl walch campûs
ddewr
Cymro ir, ple caen wr well,
Cystal a nerth y Castell,
Aeth ofn dros eithafon drân
O byd Yfionydd i Fanaw,
Odidd dyn yt at deiniões
Brych wyn dewr breyach yn dy oes
Afon wydyr o Fôn ydwyd
Arf ai nerth i Rysain wyd
Eryr balch ar wyr y byd
Y Cawn nerth Cyfflon wrtbid,
Sardia feilch yn sorod fân
Od oes gwg nid ysgogan,
Tynn didawl at wroliath,
Tân a dyr tanad aeth,
Gwr wyd a roddwyd i râs
Aurc aur am i guras,
Trysor mawr tros wyr a maeth,
Tes a gwr, Twysogaeth
Llew Gwynedd anrbydeddir,
Llwyn o waed da yllennw'r tir
Llowydd gwledydd goludawc
Or dull y ceid farll y Cawc
Mae dy glôd yn gorfod gwyr,
Mewn moliant mwy na mihwyr,
Mab ydwyt yn byw attiel
Man llei bych myn oll y bêl,
Tra'r euraid teirões derwen,
Drwy eigion byd trig yn ben.

Inco Brydydd ai cant.

EDWAL Voel.



Edvval

Voel oꝝ the Bald, Sonne of

ANARAWD.

After that Edwal Voel began his Dominion ober Northwales, Howel Dha being King oꝝ Prince of Southwales and Powys land, a terrible Comet appeared in the firmament. At which time, oꝝ the year following, Leicester was new built.

✥ I think that the name of Leycester is here mistaken for Legecestria, that is Chester, called by the Romans, Legionum Castris, which being destroyed by the Danes was (about this time) by the procurement of Adelred Duke of Mercia, and Elfred his wife, repaired and reedified, as Matth. Westm. writeth, and as the ancient Records of the City of Chester doe testify. Besides that, I find no mention of the reedifying of Leycester at this time, neither in the Brytish Chronicle, nor yet in any ancient English writer.

Matth. West
pag. 354

The next summer after the men of Develyn destroyed the Isle of Môn oꝝ Anglesey. And the year 917 Clydawc the sonne of Cadell was slaine by the hands of his brother Meyric, and about the same time the Englishmen overthrew the Danes after a great fight at Tottenhall.

917.

The year 919 Edelfled oꝝ Elfred Dutches of Mercia the wife of Adelred Duke of Mercia and sister to King Edward dyed: She built the boroughs of Strengat and Bruge, by the Forest of Morph, Anno Domini 913. The next year after the building of that she built Tamworth and Stafford; and the year after that, Edelburgh; and the winter following, Cherenburgh and Wadeburgh; then the next summer, Runcocfe oꝝ Runcorne, as some thinke. After that, she sent her whole

Edelfled.
Matth. West.
pag. 357.

Ran. Cest.
Matth. West.
Hol. pa. 222.
Gweyth y
Dinas New-
wydh.
Jo. Cast.

Army to Wales, and fighting with the Welshmen wonne Brecknocke, took the Quēn and 33 men. This was it, which is called in Welsh Gweyth y Dinas Newydh, that is to say, The battell of the new Citty. Also she toan the towne of Derby, with all that Country from the Danes: nebertheleste she lost there four of her chiefest Captains.

* Allys.

♣ Jo: Castoreus reporteth this story in this manner. Huganus Lord of Westwales, perceiving King Edward to be occupied in the Danish warre, farre enough from him, gathered an Army of Brytains, and entred the Kings land. Whereupon Elfred Lady of Mercia and sister to King Edward came to Wales with a strong Army, fought with the Welshmen at Brecknock, and putting Huganus to flight, took his * Wife and 34 men Captives, which shee brought with her to Mercia. Huganus thus discomfited, fled to Derby, and there being peaceably received by the Countrymen with fifteen men of warre, and two hundred Souldiers well appointed, joyned himselfe with the Kings adversaries the Danes, Elfred being hereof certified by the men of Derby, pursued him with a great Army, and entred the gates of the Towne, where Huganus resisted her and slue four of her chief Officers. But Gwyane Lord of the Ile of Elie her Steward set the gates on fire, and furiously running upon the Brytains entred the Towne. Then Huganus being over-matched, and choosng rather to dye by the sword, then to yeeld himselfe unto a Woman, was there slaine. Thus out of Castoreus.

H. Hunt.

The peare ensuing Elfred toan Leycester, and subdued all the Danes that lay there. The Yorkshire men also did her homage and service: she dyed at Tamworth, after that shee had worthily ruled Mercia eight peares, and lyeth buried at Gloucester by S. Peters porch; upon her tombe this Epitaph was wztitten.

O Elfreda potens, ô terror virgo virorum,

O Elfreda potens, nomine digna viri.

Te quoque splendidior fecit natura puellam,

Te probitas fecit nomen habere viri.

Te mutare decet sed solum nomina sexus,

Tu Regina potens Rêxque trophea parans.

Jam nec Cæsarcos tantum mirere triumphos,

Cæsare splendidior virgo, virago vale.

After

After the death of Elfred, Edward disinherited her daughter Alfwyten, and seized the land of Mercia to his own hands. *Math. West.*

✦ The cause why Edward disinherited this young Lady his own Niece, whose mother Elfred his sister had done so much for him, was (as Castoreus writeth) for that Alfwyten not making the King her Uncle (whom her Mother had appointed guardian and overseer of her) privy to her doings, had promised and contracted marriage with Raynald King of the Danes: whereupon King Edward, to prevent his enemy, entered the land of Mercia, and seized the same to his own hands, and carried also the said Lady with him into Westsex. The same Author also reporteth, that about this time Leofred a Dane, and Gruffyth ap Madoc, brother in law to the Prince of Westwales, came from Ireland with a great Army to Snowdon, and minding to bring all Wales and the Marches thereof to their subjection, overran and subdued all the Country to Chester, before King Edward had notice of their arrivall. Whereat being sore offended, and loath to trouble his Subjects in that behalf, made a vow that he and his sonnes, with their own people, would be revenged upon Leofred and Gruffyth, and thereupon came to Chester, and won the City from them. Then he divided his Army into two Battels, whereof He and his sonne Athelstan led the first, and Edmund and Edred the second, and so following them with as much celerity as he could, he overtook them at the fore-
rest of Walewod, now Sherwod, where Leofred and Gruffyth set upon him fiercely, so that the King in the beginning was in some distresse, untill Athelstan stepped in between his Father and Leofred, and wounded the Dane in the arme, in such sort, that he being not able to hold his speare, was soon taken, and committed to the custody of Athelstan. In the mean time Edmund and Edred encountering with Gruffyth, slew him, and brought his head to their Father. Then Athelstan caused Leofred to be beheaded, and so both their heads being set up together on the top of the tower of Chester, Edward and his sonnes returned home with Great triumph.

Then Edward after he had built Glademutham dyed at Fer-
randyne, whose sonne named Alfred dyed also the same time at Oxford, and were buried both at Winchester, Anno 924. After his death Adelstan his base son reigned King of Eng-
land

*Jo. Castor.**Ryfel y
Brynn.*

933

*Will. Malmf.
Hol. pa. 225.
Jo. Cast.
Matth. West.
Ran. Cest.*

936

*Matt. West.
Hol. pag. 226.*

939.

Jo. Castor.

land, the worthiest Prince of Saxon blood that ever reigned. He overcame Cudfryd the father of Reynald King of the Danes, at Yorke. He gathered also the second year of his Reigne a great Army against Hawlaf King of Ireland, who came with the whole power of the Scots and Danes against him, & gave him battel at Brimstbury, where Adelstan got the victorie, who slue the said King Hawlaf and the King of Scots, and five Kings of the Danes and Normans, and twelve Carles, so that he brought all the land of England and Scotland in subjection to him, which none of his predecessors had ever attempted. The year 933. Owen the sonne of Gruffyth was slain by the men of Caerdigan. Then Adelstan entring Wales with a great Army brought the Kings of the Country to subjection, and received yearly of tribute 20 pound in gold, and 300 pound in silver, and 200 head of Cattel: Yet the Latwes of Howel Dha appointed the King of Aberfraw to pay yearly to the King of London no more then 66 pound for a tribute: and that the Prince of Dinevowr and the Prince of Powys should pay a like summe, 66 pound yearly to the King of Aberfraw. To this Adelstan the Kings of Norway and France sent great and rich gifts to purchase his friendship and good will. In the year 936 died Eunech the sonne of Clydawc, and Meyric the sonne of Cadellh. At this time also Adelstan did remove the Brytains that dwelt in Excester and thereabouts to Cornwall, and appointed the river Cambia to be the uttermost there towards England, as he had before appointed the river Wy to be the mere of England and Wales. In the year of Christ 939 the Noble Prince Adelstan dyed, and was buried at Malmsbury, his brother Edmund bozne in wedlock Reigned in his stead, and in the first year of his Reigne, took five Cities from the Danes, Leycester, Darby, Stafford, Lincoln, and Noringham. Then Aulaf King of the Danes sent to Edmund to desire Peace and Baptisme, both which Edmund granted him, so the Danes, which then were called Normans, received first the Christian Faith, Edmund being their Godfather, who making peace with them returned to Wessex with much Honour. This year dyed Abloic chief King of Ireland. The year following Cadellh the son of Arthvael a Noble Brytain was imprisoned, and dyed by popson & Edwal Voel the son

son of Anarawd and Elise his brother were slaine in a battell they fought against the Danes & Englishmen. This Edwal had six sons, Meyric, Jevaf oꝝ Jevan, Jago, which is, James, Conan, Edwal Vachan, and Roderike. After his death, Howel Dha his Cousen german ruled all Wales during his life. Elise also had issue, Conan and a daughter named Trawt, which was mother to Conan ap Sitsylht, Gruffyth ap Sitsylht, and Blethyn ap Convyn, the two last whereof were afterwards Princes of Wales.

Of Marchudd one of the Fifteen Tribes of Gwyneth.

Marchudd ap Conan ap Elvyn of Uwch dulæ in Denbighland was Lord of Abergeley, and had his Seat at Brynffanigl. Sir Tho: ap William's book saith he lived A.D. 845, but others are of opinion he lived before that time, for as much as wee have it recorded in an old Welsh MS. that Inethan his Grandchild and Lord also of Abergeley dyed in the yeare 849. But Powell of Ednop in his verses of him will have him to have lived after, in the time of Prince Edwal Voel A. D. 913.

*Strenuus Uchdulæ Marchudd bellator in orbe
Sanguineo tumidi spoliū prælustre Gigantis
Æquali pugnâ & iusto certamine cæsi
Fert caput avulsū, tantiq; insigne triumphi
Tortilis argenti nitidiq; Corona revincit,
Hoc genere Henricus Rex nomine septimus ortus,
Claruit Idwallo sub Calvo Rege Britanno.*

His Armes.

G. a Sarazens head erzzed, proper, wreathed Or & A, wreathed A & S, as Gwylim sayth. Others give him other Coats, A. a Cheveron S. between three Sarazens heads. or a Blackamore's head &c.

Families and Worthies descended from this Tribe.

Ednyved Uychan of Anglesey, was the sonne of Cynfric ap Forwerth ap Gwgan ap Idnerth ap Edryd ap Nathan ap Carwed ap Marchudd. He was Privy Councillor to Prince Llewelyn ap Forwerth, and to his sonne Prince David ap Llewelyn. He was Generall of Prince Llewelyn's Army, when the Earle of Chester with an Army of English invaded the Principality. Ednyved gave them battell, and after a bloody fight, wherein on the English side were slaine three Lords, many Commanders of good

good note with a great number of common souldiers, obtained an absolute Victory: For this service (among other rewards) his Lord & Master (the Prince) gave him a new coat of Armes, viz. G. a Cheveron Ermine between three Englishmens heads chooped, proper. Some say Ednyved's coate is, G. a cheveron S. between three helmets A.

Sir Griffith Lloyd Knight, the sonne of Rees ap Griffith ap Ednyvet Vychan was a valiant Gentleman but unfortunate, *Magne quidem sed calamitose virtutis*, as L. Florus saith of Sertorius. He was Knighted by K. Edward the First, when he brought him the first news of his Queenes safe delivery of a Sonne, at Carnarvon Castle: the King was then at Rutblan, at his Parliament held there; This Sir Griffith afterwards taking notice of the extream Oppression and Tyranny exercised by the English Officers, especially by Sir Roger Mortimer Lord of Chirke & Justice of Northwales, towards his Countrymen the Welsh, became so far discontented, that he brake out into open Rebellion, verifying that saying of Solomon, *Oppression maketh a wise man mad*. He treated with Sir Edward Bruce (Brother to Robert then King of Scotland) who had conquered Ireland, to bring or send over men to assist him in his designe against the English, but Bruces termes being conceived too unreasonable, the treaty came to nought; however being desperate he gathered all the forces he could, and in an instant, like a candle that gives a sudden blaze before it is out, overran all Northwales and the Marches, taking in all the Castles and Holds, but to little purpose, for soone after he was met with, his party discomfited and him selfe taken prisoner: this was in the yeare of our Lord 1322.

Sir Griffith Lloyd's letter to Edward Bruce.

Cares Ceo mele dit Sir Griffith ensi seust mempres il vut en Northwall e manda sa breve a Sir Edward de Bruys en Ireland qui ad judges se fist Roi de mesme la terre, e testes paroles.

Nobilis in Christo Conquestori Domino Edwardo Illustriss Regi Hibernie, suus, si placet, Griffinus Lloyd in North-wall: reverentiam debitam in Honore. Audita nobis vestri in terrarum conquestione, samã egregiã in partibus nostris, præcipuè debellandi: amuls nostros & vestros, qui tam vos quam nos ab
haredi-

hereditatibus vi injustè expellendo destruxerunt & nomen nostrum memoriamq; in terris delere conati fuerunt, ab initio suprà modum applaudimus, ut merito debemus, omnes unanimiter in partibus nostris, unde Vobis ex parte Wallensium Nobilium significo per presentes, quòd si ad Walliam cum hominibus vestris dignemini venire, vel si vos in proprià personà accedere illuc non poteritis, aliquem Nobilem Albanen: Comitem, Baronem vel Militem cum paucis, si plurimi nequeant adesse ad dictas partes nostras volueritis mandare. Parati erimus omnes unanimiter dicom eo quod nomen vestrum celebre ubique publicetur expugnat: si quid Saxonibus in Albania, per illustrem Regem fratrem vestrum ultim: per Vos in Hibernia, per vos & nos in Wallia statum vestrum pristinum per Brutum conquistum recuperabimus ipsiq; suppeditatis, confusis & dispersis, Britannia juxta discretam vestre dominationis ordinationem inter Britones & Albancos impofterum divisa cohereditabitur. Valeat Dominatio vestra Regia per cuncta sæcula.

Here followeth Sir Edward Bruse his Answer
to the said Letter from Sir Griffith Lloyd
and the Welsh.

Le transcript de Cesto breve feust mande hors Derland a Monsieur Rogier de Mortimer de Chirck Justice de Gales apres Sieur Iohn de Grey e trovo est antre lez remembrances le dit Sir Rogier de son temps, Et Sir Edward de Brus manda son responce de la breve avant ditr hors Dirland a Bardsey per un Thonno Dun selon le Roi un marium de Scote iu Cestes paroles,

OMNIBUS desiderantibus a servitute liberari salu-
tem in eo. Qui desiderant in se relevat: & libe-
rat: ab angustiis, temporibus opportunis, quia quilibet
I Chri-

quilibet Christianus obligatur suo proximo in omni angustia subvenire, & præcipue illis qui ex una radice originis sive parentele & patriæ primitus processerunt, ideo compatientes vestrae servituti & angustia jam Anglicana molestia indigenti decrevimus (auxiliante Altissimo) vestro gravamini occurrere, & innaturalem & barbaricam totis viribus Anglicanam de vestris finibus expellere servitutem, ut sic sicut à principio Albanicus & Britannicus populus expulsis hostibus in perpetuum fiet unus. Et quia nullus inimicus faciliter relevatur libenter præcipimus, si jugum Anglicanum in tantum vos deprimit, quantum nuper depresso populum Scotianum ut sic ex vestro concordi conamine et nostro superveniente (juvamine disponente semper divino) possitis jura vestra et justitiam recuperare et proprietatem . . . hereditatem pacifice possidere. Verumtamen Dei cum omnia serviunt in isto proposito filium invocamus quod non ex presumptione et ambitione injusti dominii talia attemptamus, sed ex mera compassione effusionis innocentis vestri sanguinis et subjectionis intolerabilis et signant: ad hoc quod vellemus inimicorum vestrorum et nostrorum vires reprimere, qui nec pacem nec concordiam desiderant. Imo vestram et nostram finalem destructionem sicut à principio ingressus earum in Britanniam incessanter diebus ac noctibus molientur, et quia nullo modo est nostre conscientie quemquam decipere nec etiam decipi a quocunque, nostram intentionem et propositum sine tergiversatione aliqua declaramus quod libenter sciremus vestram voluntatem, si rationem nostri laboris et conaminis intuitu revelationis vestre acceptare decrement: nobis committere prosecutionem querele vestre et justitiae nec non capitale dominium vestri prout alius hactenus Princeps vester liberius habere consuevit: Ita quod vos omnes et singuli cujuscunque exitieritis conditionis pristinis hereditatibus, terris, libertatibus, possessionibus consuetis et omnibus conditionibus ad vos expectantibus integrè et finaliter gaudetis. Vestram igitur voluntatem super hiis, et quibuscunque aliis in quibus vos consolari poterimus, si videatur expediens cautè et celeriter nobis remandetis. Valete Domini in Domino.

Out of the English book of Records written at the request of
John Salter Justice of Northwales.

Sir Tuder Vaughan ap Grono descended from this Ednyvet,
being the sonne of Grono ap Tuder ap Grono ap Ednyvet Vaug-
ban

ban. He was, for Estate, Power, and Interest, one of the chiefest men in *Northwales* in his time, as *Lewis Morgannwg* hath it in a MS. of his. It is set down in the aforecited book of the *Records of Northwales*, how that he assumed to himselfe the *Honour of Knighthood*, requiring all people to call and style him *Sir Tudor ap Grono*, as if *even then* his mind had given him, that out of his loynes hereafter should spring those that should have power to conferre that *Honour*; The King, viz. *Edward the third* upon notice hereof having sent for him & asked him, how he durst presume to invade his *Prerogative*, by assuming the title of *Knight* without his authority, received from him this answer, viz. that by a *Law or Ordinance* of King *Arthur* he might assume that title, in regard he had those three qualifications, which whoever had was by the said *Law* to be deemed a *Knight*; 1. He was a Gentleman. 2. He had a sufficient estate. 3. He was valiant and adventurous, saying this withall, If my valour and hardinesse be doubted of, Loe, here I throw downe my Glove, and am ready to fight with any man (whoever he be) for due proof thereof. The King liking well his courage and resolution, was easily perswaded to confirme to him the said *Honour*. From this *Sir Tudor* descended *Worthies* indeed, as *Henry the 7th King of England*, with the Kings, Queenes and Princes come from him. *Henry the 7th* was the sonne of *Edmund Earle of Richmond*, who was the sonne of *Sir Owen Tudor*, the sonne of *Meredith*, the sonne of this *Sir Tudor*. *Jasper* second sonne to *Sir Owen Tudor* was created *Earle of Pembroke* by his halfe-Brother King *Henry the 6th*, and was a Noble Heroe of the *Lancastrian* party. When King *Henry the 6th* was deprived both of his Kingdome and Life, and *Edward the 4th* of the House of *Torke* setled in the Throne, he found means to convey his Nephew *Henry Earle of Richmond* into *France*, out of King *Edwards* reach, who had a jealous eye upon him, as being (in the right of his Mother) next Heire to the Crowne of the House of *Lancaster*. He returned into *England* with his said Nephew, who (being King) created him *Duke of Bedford*, which Honour he enjoyed about two years and then dyed. *Richard Owen Theodor of Penmonyth* in *Anglesey* Esq. is a Branch of the same Family.

A Marwnad or Elegie on the death of Sir Tudor Vaughan.

Clowais ddoe um clust ddeau
 Canu corn cyveiliorn cau
 O vair pann ywr gweddior
 Pa beth yw y cyfryw gorn
 Marw chwedl penn cenedl coeth
 Tydur arf awchddur wch ddoeth
 Ni fyrria ddim oi farnad
 Fychan varchog mudlan mad
 Chwern jawn yw chwern orn
 Gydcerdd rhwng clôch ag utgorn
 Galargryn melldeyrn Môn
 Gogleissio beirdd gwag leision
 Pa ddrw yw bwnn gwnn ganoch
 Pwymffust im clust mal clôch
 Pa weiddi pwy a wyddiad
 Tw bwnn a glorn in gwlad
 Ubain a llefain a lliid
 Am y gwr mwja a gerid
 Cael y pwyll nis ceta pwy
 Calon doethion Tindaethwy
 Llygrwyd Môn mynn llaw egryn
 Llygrwyd oll lle gorau dyn
 Llygrwyd Gymru gwedi gwart
 Llithricedd hoedl llwyth Ricart
 Dwyll llaw brynn byrddan dan llaw
 Dadwreiddio i du drwyddaw
 Dyrnod penn byd ymenydd
 Ar dlodion gwlad Fôn fydd
 Dygn um chwedl dwyn hoedl bardd
 Tsgwaeth dwyn brawdfaeth bridsardd
 Wyr Ririd lwyrr euraidd lwyth
 Flaidd difleindraidd flaendrwyth
 Lliwiodd Wynedd llaw ddinag
 Llâs penn Môn wenu i mae (n) wâg
 Beth o daw heibrw hebom
 Ir traeth coch lynes droch drom
 Pwy a ludd pwl i ddym
 Llychlyn ai bwyll awchblym
 Pwy a gawn pie Gwynedd

Pwy a ddychaif glaisf ne gledd
 Gan farw syngbarw rhygl
 Fyniant hil nas Brynn ffanygl
 Ag aifawr oedd vawr i fraych
 Tswain wayw lathfain lithfraych
 Aefor gwlad sawr golud fy
 Tswain brwy dur fy (n) i brydy
 Ffelaig ysgybarddraig utbarddrud
 A Fenu Môn rbag ffo na mud
 Dillin Môn frebeyron fro
 Dalldai bwyll delst ebilldo
 Gwyreing car pwyllig pell
 Cartre r cost carw Tre r castell
 Gwae'r Deau er maddau medd
 Gweddaw jawn gwae ddwy Wynedd
 Gwae'r jeirch mew'n llenyrch maen llai
 Gwaer ceirw ddwyn gwn ai curai
 Gwae finae heb gylannedd
 Gweled bod mew'n gwaelod bedd
 Anhudded oer jawn heddyw
 O ro ffrwd ar i ffrwy
 Nid oedd ef dra chynefin
 O riw welu gwedi gwin
 Cnodach iddo wisgo yn waisg
 Yn ymwan ffrwydur ion ymwaifg
 Helm grybrog Ryddsaog fytb
 A babrsw'n wr ewybrfytb
 A llirig dromdew lew ladd
 Dromlaes i fedry ymladd
 Ni chollai gwr winllan gur
 Dres i dâd dra fy Dydur
 Ni ffolid car ambarawd
 Odid od wtleid tlawd;
 Nag ynganer yngwynedd
 Na ddalier ych dan wych wedd
 Na somer am a dderyw
 Na lasurier ofer yw
 Na chwardder am wych beirddion
 Na bauer mwj ynbir Môn,

Jolo Gôch ai Cant.

William Griffith Vaughan of Penrhyn in the County of Carnarvon Esq. descended from Ednyvet Vaughan. In the 18 years of the Reigne of Henry the 6th, being made an English Denison he had conferred on him the Chamberlainship of North-Wales the best office for profit and honour then in Wales: so Pet. Ellis his MS. Sir William Griffith Knight (surnamed the Liberrall) his son was Chamberlaine after him, who was also succeeded in that Office by his eldest sonne another Sir William Griffith Knight. Richard Griffith of Llanvair (Major for his late Majesty and now living) descended from this Family. The Right Reverend Father in God George Griffith D. D. now Lord Bishop of St Asaph, The Right worshipfull John Griffith of Bloxham Esq; & one of the Justices of North-Wales, John Griffith of Llanvaethley Esq. the Griffiths of Porthyrour and Cibley & other Gentlemen of the name are descended from Edmond Griffith Esq. second sonne to Sir William Griffith the elder. William Griffith of Carnarvon Esq. was sonne to Sir William Griffith the younger. William Llyn one of the most ingenious of our Modern Bards hath an elegant Poem or Cwyydd to the said William Griffith to beg pardon and readmission into Favour: Which those that delight in this fruitlesse but innocent study will not take amisse to see published.

Carnarfon bèn gonion gwyr
 Coron yr holl Gwncwerwyr
 Gorau mann ywch gwarr Menai
 Gwyr a thir ag aur a thai
 Beth yw mew'n byth i mi
 Na baidd fy wyneb iddi
 Oni chafar jaw'n na cham
 Meistrrolaeth y meistrir William
 Collir tir yn wir a wnaif
 A chw'i a ellwch na chollaf (bardd)
 Ai gwir gwayw chwyrn gwr gwyb
 Dy vodd yn ddig wrth dy Fardd
 Os gwir llewys gall llyoedd
 Yma (r) wyl ar y mai i r oedd
 Wy Fardd bèn ar furddas
 Yn gefn grwm yn gofyn grâs
 Mab Sir William ddinam ddoeth

Gryffudd bîn awchddur wchddoeth
 Pob anoeth a doeth a ith du
 Pobl attad pawb ai lettu
 Pob car ddyn pob cerdd yna
 Attad oll perchen tû da
 Draw yn dal dy wr nid wyf
 Ni obeithias na bythwysf
 Digus drwm yw dy gâs draw
 gwaer dyn sy (n) gwyrro danaw
 Baych mawr val dwyn ebwyb mam
 Waith a gwyl oth ddig William
 Ba riw saych mwy bar fod
 Onid baych a wnaid o bechod
 Clafydyn clwys a madodd
 Clwffais eisse cael dy vodd
 Ymryw adwyb mawr jdwyl
 Eli o mynni um wyl

Gwyddoch

Gwyddoch fy nwyf am chwyfau
 A chwi a wyr fy jachau
 O lldiaist fy llew llwydwynn
 Tŷgar gâs ysgwair gwynn
 Haeddwn fod draw heddwch y drwch
 Od wy yn haeddu dan heddwch
 Dig o gwyn yw digio gwr
 Di gwyn yw digio anwr
 Salmon wyd gyvion digam
 Sy ar ôl dau Syr William
 Byw yn gymmrys beb hên gamaw
 A bair i hil gwr byrbau
 Anllywodraeth a lledrad
 A lygra hil gwr ai bâd
 Ni threiffi neb gwnndeb gwir
 Ewy oth drws byth a dreiffir
 Gwr mawr gorau am arian
 Ag a rudd mwy na gwr mân
 Os i Sieffwn ail Sioffwy
 Os ar varr nid oes wr fwy
 Os rhanny gwin os rhann gwr
 Ni by drwyneb di anwr
 Pa un a wnai (n) pennaeth
 O'r Penrhyn mawr pe rhann maeth
 Y llew doeth ai lleibau dy wg
 Ai nad elwys yn dolwg

Pam oedd raid o blaid yn benn
 Dŵr gwyn i daro (r) gownen
 Lleu gwynn oll o egin wyd
 Ag oen wys ag anafwyd
 Gwalch chwyryn wyt gloch aur an
 tawdd
 Yderyn wyf dyro nawdd
 Llid fy flin medd Doethineb
 Llid ni all wellbau i neb
 Tra blwng yw natur y blaid
 A lleu orig anlariaidd
 Lleu yw dystod llwyd distaw
 Torr dy lid taro dy law
 Meistres Marged lwned lân
 Ach dwg oll och dig allan
 Priod William pryddolwenn
 Iarlles hir o Wedir benn
 Merch yw bonn Sion gyffon gu
 Honn a ddichon beddychu
 Barna bonn waed brenbinawl
 Ar dy fwrdd euro dy sawl
 Dof atb gerdd wr difeth gall
 Nid am aur na dim arall
 Ond cymod da i vodd byd vëdd
 Am llaw genych Jarll Gwynedd.

William Llân ai Cant.

The *Williamses* of *Cochwillan* and the *Coetmors* in the County of *Carnarvon* &c. are descended from *Ednyvet Vaughan*. Sir *Griffith Williams* of *Vaenol* (the fourth Baronet of the Name and Line) is descended from the *Williamses* of *Cochwillan*. The most Reverend Father in God *John Williams* D. D. and Archbishop of *Yorke* was of this Family. He was a Person of great abilities, which were a means to raise him to great Honours and Dignities: King *James* made him Dean of *Westminster*, Bishop of *Lincolne*, and Lord Keeper of the Great Seale of England, and he was advanced to the Arch-Bishoprick of *Yorke* by King *Charles* the First. His places and preferments brought him wealth

wealth, which enabled him to purchase *Cochwillan*, which had been the house of his Ancestors, and also *Penrhyn* the seat of the ancient and once flourishing family of the *Griffiths*, with other lands, which came all (he dying Intestate) to Sir *Griffith Williams* of *Penrhyn* Baronet (now living) his elder Brothers sonne and Heire, *Lumley Williams*, *Williams* of *Wig*, *John Williams* of *Meillionyth* Esq. are branches of the house of *Cochwillan*.

That famous Souldier (in his time) Sir *Rees Jevanc*, that is, the Young sonne to Sir *Rees Hên* or the Elder of *South-Wales* Knight was of this Tribe. So saith *Evan ap Madoc* ap *Rees*.

John Wynne of *Melai* in *Denbighshire* Esq. is descended from this Tribe. *William Wynne* Esq. his Father was a Colonel of a Regiment of foot for his late Majesty K. *Charles* the first under the Right Honourable *Arthur* Lord *Capel*; he was slain at the siege of *Wem* in *Shropshire* A.D. 1643. He was a valiant and a wise Gentleman, exceeding zealous, faithfull and active for his Sovereigne: All his family engaged in the same good cause, his Uncle *Ellis Wynne*, his Brothers *Robert*, *Owen*, and *Hugh*, served under him as Commissioned Officers. This Colonel *Wynne* was the sonne of *John Wynne*, the sonne of *William Wynne* of *Llanvair* ap *William Wynne* ap *John Wynne* ap *William* ap *Meredith* ap *David* ap *Eneon Vachan* ap *Jevan* ap *Rees Wynne* ap *David Lloyd* ap *I Penwyn* ap *Jorwerth* ap *Tegward* ap *Iddon* ap *Ithel* ap *Edryd* ap *Inethan* ap *Japheth* ap *Carwedd* ap *Marchudd*. Sir *Thomas Wynne* Knight and Captain of a Company of foot in *Holland* was of this family of the *Wynnes*. *Jesus Colledge* in *Oxford* doth acknowledge this Sir *Thomas* a Benefactor, his Brother and Executor Doctor *Morgan Wynne* having purchased Land with the mony he had left by Will to pious uses and settled the same upon the said Colledge for the maintenance of one Fellow and one Schollar.



Hovvel

Dha Sonne to Cadell ap Rodri

and Cousin German to EDWAL Voel.

940

This Howel Dha King of Southwales & of Powys long before, after the death of Edwal Voel his Cousen, took upon him the Government of all Wales about the yeare of Christ 940. Notwithstanding the sonnes of Edwal did somewhat murmur against him he was for his Godly behabour, discreet and just Rule beloved of all men. This Howel constituted and made Lawes to be obserbed throughout his Dominions, which were in use in Wales, till the Inhabitants received the lawes of England which was in the time of Edward the first, and in some places thereof long after. These Lawes are at this day to be seen in Latine and in Welsh.

✚ Howel Dha King of all Wales perceiving the Lawes and customes of his Country to have growne into great abuse, and disregard, summoned the Archbishop of Menevia, with all the other Bishops and Chiefe of the Clergy to the number of 140 Prelates, and all the Barons and Nobles of Wales, with six men of the Wisest and best reputed in every Commot to meet all together at his house called Y Tugwyn ar Taf, that is, The White house upon the River Taf (in Carmarthenshire:) Thither he came himselfe, and continued there with those his Nobles, Prelates and Subjects all the Lent in Prayer and Fasting, craving the direction and blessing of Gods holy spirit upon his endeavour to reforme the Lawes and Customes of his Country, to the honour of God, and the good of his people. About the end of Lent he chose out of that company twelve of the wisest, gravest, and of greatest experience among them: to whom he added one Clerke or Doctor of the Lawes, named Blegored, a learned and perfect wise man. These had in charge

charge to examine the old Laws and Customes of Wales, and to gather out of them such as were meet for the government of the Country : which they did, retaining those that were wholesome and profitable, expounding those that were doubtfull and ambiguous, and abrogating those that were superfluous and hurtfull, and so ordained three sorts of Laws. The first, of the Ordering of the Kings or Princes household, and his Court. The second, of the Affairs of the Country and Common-wealth. The third, of the speciall Customes belonging to particular places and persons. All these being read, Proclaimed, and Allowed, he caused three severall Books of them to be written, one for his daily use to follow his Court, another to lye in his Palace at Aberffraw, and the third at Dinevowr, that all the three Provinces of Wales might have the use of the same when need required. And for the better observation of these Lawes, he caused the Archbishop of St Davids to denounce sentence of Excommunication against all such of his Subjects, as should refuse to obey them. Within a while after Howel (because he would omit nothing that might procure strength and Authority to his said Laws) went to Rome taking along with him, the Archbishop of * S. Davids, the Bishops of * Bangor and S. * Asaph, and thirteene other of the most Learned and Wisest men in Wales, where the said Laws being recited before the Pope were by his Authority confirmed : then having finished his devout Pilgrimage and emptied his purse, he came home againe with his Company.

1.
2.
3.

* Lambert
Menev.
* Mordef.
* Chebur.

1. By these Laws they might not mortgage their lands but to such as were of the same Family or kindred, De eadem parentela.

2. Every Tenant holding of any other than of the Prince or Lord of the Fee, paid a fine pro defensione Regia, which was called Arian ardhel, in Latine Advocarii.

3. No Legacy of Goods by Will was good, otherwise than those which were given to the Church, to the Lord of the Fee, or for payment of Debts

4. Every man might distraine as well for debts, as for Rent of lands, any goods, or cattell, saving Horses, which were counted to serve for a mans necessary defence, and were not distrainable without the Prince his licence.

5. Causes of Inheritance were not heard or determined but from the ninth of November, til the ninth of February; or from the ninth of

K

May

May untill the ninth of August. The rest of the yeare was counted a time of Vacation, and so ordered as for sowing in the Spring, so for reaping in the Harvest.

6. This also is to be observed, that all matters of Inheritance of land were determined and adjudged by the King or Prince in person, or his speciall Deputy (if he were sick or impotent) and that upon view of the same land, calling unto him the Freeholders of that place, two Elders of his Councill, the Chiefe Justice attending alwayes in the Court, the Ordinary Judge of the Country where the land lay, and the Priest. The manner of their proceeding was thus. The King or Prince sate in his Iudiciall seate higher than the rest, with an Elder on his right hand, and another on his left, and the Freeholders on both sides next unto them, which for this cause (as I think) were called Uchelwyr. Before him directly a certain distance off and a little lower sate his Chiefe Justice, having the Priest on his right hand, and the ordinary Judge of that country on the left. The Court being set the Plaintiff came in with his Advocate, Champion, and Rhingylh or Sergeant, and stood on the right side: and last of all, the Witnesses of both Parties came, which stood directly before the Chiefe Justice at the lower end of the Hall untill they were called up to testify their knowledge touching the matter in controversy.

The figure of this I thought good to set down here before you.

The KING.

An Elder of the Council.	An Elder of the Council.
Uchelwyr or Freeholders.	Uchelwyr or Freeholders.

The Priest. The chiefe Justice. The Judge of the place.

Rhingylh or Sergeant	The Defendant	The Plaintiff	Rhingylh or Sergeant	
	Advocate			Advocate
	Champion.			Champion.
The Witnesses.		After		

After

After hearing the Books read, the depositions of the witnesses also, and full pleading of the Cause in open Court, upon warning given by the Rhingylh, the Chief Justice, the Prielt, and the ordinary Judge, withdrew themselves for a while to consult of the matter, and then Secundum allegata & probata, brought their verdict, the Court sitting. Whereupon the King or Prince after consultation had with the Elders or Seniors which sate by him, gave definitive sentences; except the matter were so obscure and intricate, that right and truth did not appeare: in that case it was tried by the two Champions, who put an end to it.

At this time the foresaid King Aulaf and Regnald entered the Land of Edmond, who gathering his strength together followed them into Northumberland, where he overcame them in plaine Battel, and chased them out of the Land, he remained a whole yeare in those Parts, to set things in order, and quiet the Country. And because he could not by any means bring the Inhabitants of Cumberland to live in any good order, he spoiled that Country, and committed it afterwards to the Government of Malcolme King of Scotland, upon condition, that he should send him succours in all his warres both by Sea and Land.

Some other write, that King Edmond being accompanied with Llewelyn ap Iorwylt (who was after Prince of Wales) entered Cumberland, and taking the two sonnes of Dummil King of that Province put out their eyes, and then gave that Country to Malcolme to be holden of him, upon this condition that he would keep the North part of the Realm from incursion of enemies; which afterward was but slenderly performed. This Malcolme was the sonne of Donald King of Scotland, and was the next King after Constantine the third, being in number the 76.

In the yeare 942 died Hubert Bishop of S. Davids: the year following Marclois Bishop of Bangor, and Uffa the sonne of Lhavyr died. The yeare 944 the Englishmen entred Wales with a strong Army, and after they had spoiled Strad Clwyd, returned home. At which time Conan the sonne of Elise was in danger of death by popson, and Everus Bishop of S. Davids dyed. The yeare after Edmund King of England was slain by Treason, as some writers say, upon S. Augustines day, as he was at dinner. Other say, that he espied an Outlaw sitting in

942

944.

Matt. West.

Hol. pag. 222.

Matt. West.

the Hall, and as he drew him from the Table the Outlaw drew the King with a knife.

10. Cast.

✠ And some are of opinion, that as the King would have rescued a man of his from an Officer who had arrested him, the same Officer slew him, not knowing that he was the King: he lyeth buried at Glaffenbury.

948.

After his death, Edred or Edfred his Brother was Crowned in his stead, who making an expedition into Scotland and Northumberland subdued both the Northumbers and Scots promising fealty and homage by Oath, which was not long kept. In the yeare 948 died Howel Dha the Noble and worthy King of Wales, whose death was much bewailed by all men, for he was a Prince that loved Peace and good Order, and that truly feared God. He left behind him four sonnes, Owen, Run, Roderike, and Edwyn, betwixt whom and the sonnes of Edwal, there ensued great Warres, for the chief Ruler of Wales, as shall appeare in the History following.

¶ The sonnes of *Howel Dha*, as some Writers doe record it, were these, viz. *Owen*, who did not live long after his Father, *Eneon*, *Meredyth*, *Dysnwal*, *Rodri*, the two last whereof, as is conceived, were slaine in the Battell fought neare *Llanrwst* A.D. 952 by the sonnes of *Edwal Voel*. *Run* Lord of *Cardigan* and slaine before the death of his Father. *Conan y Cwn* who possessed *Anglesey*. *Edwin*, who was also slaine, as is supposed, in the forementioned battell. *Owen ap Howel Dha* dyed about the same time.

There was a battell fought between *Howel* and *Conan ap Edwal Voel* for the Ile of *Anglesey*, wherein *Conan* fell; *Griffith* his sonne renewing the Warre was overcome. And *Cyngar* a potent man being driven out of the Ile *Howel* enjoyed quiet possession thereof, and of the rest of *Gwyneth*.

914

I suppose *Howel Dha* was chosen to rule *Wales* during the minority of the sonnes of his Unkle *Anarawd*, who at the death of their Father were very young and not fit for Government: we have it in some copies of his *Laws* that in the year of our Lord 914 (soon after the death of *Anarawd*) he summoned the Arch-Bishops, Bishops, the rest of the Clergy with the Lords of *Wales*, and six of the most discreet Freeholders out of each

each *Commot* to appeare at his Court called *y Tŷ gwyn ar Dâf*, to advise with him touching the reformation of the *Eritish Laws*; Being there met they compiled a new *Body of Law*; in the Preface of the said *Laws* he is styled *Brenbin Cymru oll*, King of all *Wales*. *Northwales* he held as *Regent* untill his Cousen *Edwal Voel* the eldest sonne of *Anarawd* came of Age to governe; In the yeare of our Lord 920 *Howel Dba* went to Rome to have his *Laws* confirmed by the Pope; *Lambert* Archbishop of *Menevia*, *Mordaf* Bishop of *Bangor*, *Elegowryd* Arch-Deacon of *Landaffe*, and 13 of the best learned of his *Clergy* with a like number of the *Nobility* accompanied him thither; the Pope confirmed his *Laws*, after they had been read before him, and nothing found dissonant to Gods word therein. After his returne from Rome, as a faithfull Steward he resigned the Kingdom of *Gwyneth* to his Cousen *Edwal Voel* being then of age, together with the *Soveraignty* of all *Wales*.

About the yeare 924 we have mention of *Ludwall Rex omnium Wallensium*, who in his submission to *Athelstan* is corruptly called *Ludwal* for *Iudwal*, which makes me to conclude that in the year 924 *Idwal* had began his Reigne. *Idwal Voel* and *Elissen* his brother being both slaine by the English A. D. 940 *Howel* took upon him again the rule of *Wales*.

Blegabridus Languaridus Britan: collegit Leges Howeli Doctor utriusque Juris, Archidiaconus Landavensis. Jo. Baleus.

The *Laws* of *Howel Dba* translated into Latine and digested by *Blangoridus* begin with the following Prologue.

DE I Providentiâ Howel Da filius Cadell Rex totius Cambriæ videns suos Wallenses insolenter legibus abuti, accivit de quolibet Cemut totius Regni sui sex Laicos viros auctoritate & scientiâ pollentes & omnes Ecclesiasticos dignitate baculosos, ut Archiepiscopus vel Episcopus vel Abbas vel Prior de Regno suo ad locum qui dicitur Ty gwyn super Taff yn Deved, quam Domum voluit edificari virgis albis in hospitium sibi ad venandum, quando ad partes Demetiæ veniret, & ideo vocabatur Ty gwyn. Rex autem & congregati morati sunt ibidem per totam Quadragessimam orantes Altissimum per jejunium perfectum petendo gratiam ad bona faciendam secundum Regis propositum. Et de congregatis

gatis elegit Rex XII Laicos doctissimos & unum Clericum doctissimum qui vocabatur Blangoridus ad instruendum sibi Leges & Usus, ut propinquius possent ad veritatem & iustitiam intendi. Et in Tres partes scribi precepit, quarum prima Lex Curie sue cotidiane. 2da Lex Patrie. 3ia Usus utriusque. Tres autem Libros legis precepit fieri consimiles, unum ad Curiam suam cotidianam sequendi semper, & alium ad Curiam de Dinevwr, & tertium ad Curiam de Aberfraw, ut qualibet de tribus partibus Cambrie sc. Gwynet & Powis & Deheubarth haberet in se auctoritatem legum ad opus paratam. Quorum Consilio & diligenti examinatione leges antiquas partim appropriavit, partim emendavit, partim ex toto delevit, alias de novo condidit. Pro vulgatis itaque legibus quas observari decreverat auctoritatem suam eis imperavit firmiterque & illibatè eas teneri imperavit. Ipse vero & omnes qui cum eo erant maledictionem Domini & suam & totius Wallie imprecati sunt ei qui eas in Wallia deinceps non observando temeraret.

Of Caradoc Ebraichfrâs.

There were two famous men of this name, the first lived long before the other; the Briſſh Triades say, he was King of Cornwall in King Arthurs time, He was the sonne of Llyr Marini of the Tribe of Cunedda Wledig; Our books agree that he was Lord of Ferlix, to wit, the Country between Wy and Seaverne: Tegayrvron Daughter and Heire to King Pelinor was his Wife. His Armes are S. a Cheveron between three spears heads A. Goared pointed upwards G. The other Caradoc Ebraichfrâs was Earle of Hereford and sonne of Coeliog Myngrudd of the North of Brytaine. He had issue a sonne called Lluddocca whose daughter Rbieingar was mother to Tudor Trevor, the Tribe of the Marches: the said Tudor married Gladys daughter to Howel Dha King of Wales who Reigned A. D. 940, which computation of time inclines me to believe he was the same Caradoc that was styled King of Northwales and slaine A. D. 788. by the Saxons in revenge of K. Offa's death, who had bin slain at Rutblan two years before; this was he to whom Rodri Molwynoc or rather Conan his sonne gave the Lands between Chester and Conwey to inhabite. His Armes, Vert a Lyon rampant parted per fesse Or & A. within a bordure of the 3d. Who say this Caradoc was the son of Gwyn ap Collwyn ap Ednwen, and father to Trahayrn King of Wales are much deceived.

Families descended from Caradoc Ebraichfrâs Pr. of Ferlix.

The Gameses of Brecknocke shire, the *Vaughans* of Tre'r tŵr in the same County, Sir *Roger Vaughan* of Tre'r tŵr Kt was slaine at the Battel of *Agen Court*, He was the son of *Roger Hên* of *Bradwarden* ap *Walter Sais* (husband to *Florence* Daughter and Heire to Sir *Edward Bradwarden* Kt) ap *Roger Vaughan* ap *Roger Vawr* of *Llechbryd* ap * *Jevan* ap *Howel* ap *Seyffyllt* Lord of *Cantre Selyf* ap * *Encon*. *Llewelyn* ap *Moreiddig Warwyn* Ld of *Cantre Selyf* (whose Coate is S. a Cheveron between three Childrens heads couped at the shoulders A. their Peruques Or, enwrapped about the neck with as many snakes proper) ap *Dryw* a younger son of *Maenyrch* Ld of *Brecknocke* lineally descended from the forementioned *Caradoc*. This Sir *Roger* had by his Wife *Gladys* daughter of Sir *David Gam* Kt three sonnes, viz. 1. *Watkin* of *Bradwardin* the eldest, father of Sir *Thomas*, father of Sir *Richard* of *Bradwardin*, father of *Walter*, father of *Thomas Vaughan* of *Penbre*, from which Family that worthy Gentleman Sir *George Vaughan* (lately deceased) Kt, and Colonel for K. *Charles* the 1. was descended. The Second was *Thomas Vaughan* of *Hergeſt*, who had two sons *Watkin Vaughan* of *Hergeſt* the eldest, father of *James*, father of *Charles Vaughan* of *Hergeſt*. Sir *William Vaughan* Kt, a valiant & an expert Commander under K. *Charles* the 1. was a branch of this family. He was Knighted for his eminent service, and entrusted with the government of severall of His Majesties Garrisons in the County of *Salop*. He was very active and succesfull. In the yeare 1645 with about 600 Horse and Foot he raised the siege of *Higb Arcoll*, beating off an Army of 3000 men. At the fatal battel of *Naseby* he had the honour to be highly instrumentall in preserving his Majesties person, His Majesty in his retreat marching in the head of his Regiment. He died in his attempt to restore his Majesty K. Ch. 2. 1649 at the siege of *Dublin*, where he was unfortunately slain to the great hinderance of the Kings Cause. The 2d *Roger Vaughan* of *Cleirwy*, father of *Roger Ddû*, who had two sons 1. *Roger Vaughan* father of another *Roger Vaughan* of *Cleirwy*. 2. *Thomas Vaughan* ap *Roger Ddû* father of *Will Vaughan* of *Court Newydd*. The 3d son of the foresaid Sir *Roger* was Sir *Roger Vaughan* of Tre'r tŵr Knight, who had two sons Sir *Thom Vaughan* of Tre'r tŵr Kt, and *Roger Vaughan* of *Porthaml*. Sir *Thomas* had a son called *Henry Vaughan* of Tre'r tŵr the Father of *Christopher Vaughan*, *Watkin*, *William*, *James*, *Thomas Vaughan* &c. *Roger Vaughan* of *Porthaml* had a son called *Watkin Vaughan*, the father of Sir *Will Vaughan* of *Talgarib* & *Roger Vaughan*, which *Roger* had sonnes *Watkin* & *John Vaughan*. Sir *Will Vaughan* of *Talgarib* had a son called Sir *Roger Vaughan* Kt. Sir

Also Sir *William Lewis* of *Langors* in *Brecknockshire* Baronet.
Trevor Williams of *Langibi* in *Monmouthshire* Baronet.

Lewis Wogan of *Bolton* in the County of *Pembroke* Esq. the only sonne of *Abraham Wogan* Esq. (by his Wife *Jane* Daughter of *Sir Lewis Mansell* of *Margam* Baronet) the sonne of *Maurice Wogan* Esq. the sonne of *Sir John Wogan* Knight.

John Wogan of *Wiston* Esq. the sonne of *Sir William Wogan* Knight by *Sibil* daughter of *Sir Hugh Owen* of *Orielton* Knight, the sonne of *John*, the sonne of *Richard Wogan* Esq. the sonne of *Sir John Wogan* Knight, the sonne of *Sir John Wogan* Knight, the sonne of *John Wogan* Hir Esq. the sonne of *Sir Henry Wogan* Knight by *Margaret* Daughter of *Sir William Thomas* of *Raglan* Knight (the Father of *Sir William Herbert* the first Earle of *Pembrok* of the name) the sonne of *Sir John Wogan* Knight, the sonne of *Sir Matthew*, the sonne of *Sir Walter* Knight, the sonne of *Sir Matthew* Knight, the sonne of *Sir Matthew Wogan* Knight, the sonne of *Gwgan*, (from whom they took their Surname) by his wife *Cecily* the daughter and coheir of *Sir Philip Gwys* of *Wiston* in the County of *Pembrok* Kt; which *Gwgan* was the eldest son of *Blethyn*, the eldest son of *Maenyrch* Lord of *Brecknocke* by his wife *Elen* daughter to *Tewdwr Mawr*, & sister to *Rees ap Tewdwr* Prince of *Debenbarth* or *South Wales*, *Bernard Newmarch* having discomfited and slain in the field *Blethyn* ap *Maenyrch* seized on the Lordship of *Brecon*, and forced his sonne and Heire *Gwgan* to be content with what share of it he was pleased by way of composition to appoint him. He gave him the Lordships and Mannours of *Llanvibangel Talyllyn*, part of *Llanllyeni*, and part of *Cantref Selyf* with lodgings in the Castle of *Brecknocke*, where in regard he was the rightfull Lord of the Country there was such a strict eye kept over him, that he was not permitted at any time to goe abroad without two or more *Norman* Knights in his company. *W. Llyn* saith, the Armes of the *Wogans* are a field Paliwise of 6. Or and B. on a Fesse G. 3 Cinque foiles A.

John Jeffreys of *Tre'r Castell* in the County of *Brecon* Esq. and Merchant of *London*, the sonne of *Jeffrey*, the sonne of *Edward*, the sonne of *Jeffrey*, the sonne of *Edward* of *Llywel*, the sonne of *Jeffrey* ap *Gwilim* ap *Jenkin* of *Slough* ap *Madoc* ap *Rees* ap *Richard Vawr* ap *David* ap *Rees* of *Aberllysni* Esq. ap
 Howel

Howel ap Trahayrn Lord of Llangors ap Gwgan ap Blethyn ap Maenyrch &c.

There are many other worthy Families, in *Southwales* especially, descended from this *Caradoc*, whose names all my enquiry and industry could not procure.

Of Sir David Gam Knight.

Sir David Gam was the son of Llewelyn ap Howel Vaughan of Brecknocke by Maud the daughter of Jevan ap Rees ap Ivor of Eluel, the said Howel Vaughan was the son of Howel ap Eneon Sais ap Rees ap Howel &c. he was surnamed Gam, because he had but one ey; The Gamefes derive their name & lineage from him; He was a worthy Knight descended from the said Caradoc, whose Coat he gives: for his Policy and Valour we may style him our *British Hannibal*. He was a great stickler for the Duke of Lancaster, who was afterwards King Henry the 4th, upon which account it was, that Owen ap Griffith Vaughan (commonly called Owen Glendor) was his mortall enemy: The said Owen having had his education at the Innes of Court, got to be preferred to the service of King Richard the 2d, whose *Scutifer*, as *Walsingham* saith, he was; Owen being assured, that his King and Master Richard was deposed & murdered, & withall provoked by severall affronts and wrongs done him by the Lord Gray of Ruthin his neighbour, whom King Henry greatly countenanced against him, he took Armes; And looking upon Henry as an Usurper he caused himselfe to be proclaimed Prince of Wales; And though himselfe were descended Paternally but from a younger Brother of the House of Powis, yet (as ambition is ingenious) he finds out a way to lay claime to the Principality, as descended (by a daughter) from Llewelyn ap Griffith the last Prince of the *British Race*, He invaded the Lands, burnt and destroyed the Houses and Estates of all those that favoured and adhered to King Henry.

*Charters of
O. Glend.*

*Hen: Sales-
bury.*

Owen called a *Parliament* to meet at *Machynlleth* in *Montgomeryshire*, whither the Nobility and Gentry of *Wales* came, in obedience to his Summons, & among them the said David Gam, but with an intention to murder Owen; the plot being discovered, and he taken before he could put it in execution, was like to have suffered had not intercession in his behalfe been made by Owen's best friends, and the greatest Upholders of his Cause,

whom he could not either handsomely or safely deny; *Owen* being thus prevailed upon pardoned him and let him goe free, only requiring of him, that he would for the future be more loyall and loving to him, which he promised, but did not performe, for as soon as he came home to his own Country, where he was a man of great interest, he did exceedingly annoy and molest *Owen's* friends. When he lay in durance at *Machynlleth* for his attempt against *Owen's* life, there was this *Englyn* made of him, viz.

*Davydd Gam dryglam dreigl, ddi ymwan frwydr,
Fradwr Riffiart Bhrenin
Llŵyr yrboes Diawl (hawl hwyl fliu
T faih ystâd) i fys i'rh din.*

Not long after *Owen* entered the *Marches of Wales* destroying all before him, he burned then the house of *Davyd Gam*, and, as the report goeth, called to him one of *David's* Tenants, to whom he spake thus merrily in verse,

*O gweli di wr côch Gam
In ymosyn y Girnigwen
Dwyed ei bôd bi tan y lan
A nòd y glo ar ei phenn.*

But *David* himselfe kept out of *Owen's* reach, living most commonly at *Court*, till *Owen's* time was expired.

When King *Henry* the 5th went with an Army into *France* against the *French*, *David Gam* brought in to his service a goodly company of stout souldiers and Gentlemen, which upon all occasions shewed their resolution and courage. News being brought to the King that the *French* Army was advancing towards him and very numerous, he sent Captain *Gam* to observe their motions and to bring him an account of their number; He upon a diligent view perceiving them twice to exceed the number of the English was not a whit daunted, but when the King asked him how it was, what their number might be, made him this answer, *An't please you, my Liege, They are enough to be killed, enough to run away, and enough to be taken Prisoners*: The King was well pleased and much encouraged with this resolute saying of his; Nor did his tongue discover more courage then his hands, for in the heat of the Battell the Kings person being in danger he charged the enemy with

with such eagerneſſe that he forced them to give ground, ſo ſecuring the King, though with the loſſe of much bloud, and alſo of his own life, for in that ſervice *Himſelfe, Roger Vaughan* his ſonne in Law, and *Walter Lloyd of Brecknocke* his Kinſman received their mortall wounds; when the King was told they were paſt all hopes of recovery, he came unto them, and in recompence of their good ſervice knighted them *all Three* in the field, where they ſoon after dyed; Thus ended the Life but not the Fame of valiant Sir *David Gam*.

His Coate is S. a Chevron between three Javelins heads A. Tho. Jones of
pointed upwards G. Cardigansh.

An Elegy upon the death of *Gladys* the Noble Daughter of *Antiquar*.

Sir David Gam, Elegantly writ by

Lewis Glyn-cothi.

T seren o Evenni
 At Dŵ ar Saint i troes bi
 Gwladus lwyddianus ddinam
 Oedd o gorff syr Davydd Gam
 Bwriodd Dŵ dan bridd do ir
 Brach i Wend a Brychandir
 Nid llai myn^{us} dŵ yngwlad went
 Na theirmil yn i therment
 Galw ar Jesu tra fy fyw
 Ag ar y grôg a oryw
 Arglwyddes o santes oedd
 Or bèn arglwyddi ir hanoedd
 I mae mabion birion bi
 I roi gwleddau yn arglwyddi
 Marfa gynt gymraes gall
 Ar ddwywaith a roe ddgall
 Oi bil i by ynbal y bedd
 Naw ai benwau yn frenhinedd
 Gwladus a bi yn gwleed saint
 Oedd ail bonn i ddal benaint
 O bonn i cawn frenhinwaed
 Ag Feirll Gwent aurlliwio gwaeð
 Gwladus du ar Gymru gynt
 Iarlles oedd er lles iddynt
 Ar ol i rhoi ar clawr

Ir aeth leng or iaith i lawr
 A beddyw mae (n) rhoddi medd
 O fron bonno frenbinedd
 Ail Gwladus baül goleydent
 Cyniru accw ymro Gwent
 Dy buno a chyffroi
 A wnaeth in oes yn iaith ni
 Tlgrin ar gyssegr o Went
 Sy du argwyddes dwy went
 Pan teg peintiady gadair
 Pinaglys fel penn aglhwys Vair
 Maen beril naw mil yn wyn
 Mormor a mwyr oermin
 Bedd ir boll fonedd yw fo
 Oll a growndwal Loeger ynto
 Mae (n) gorwedd mewn y gweryd
 Draw yn y bedd drayan y byd
 Tn seren i benn y bedd
 I rhodi gadw anrhydedd
 Maes glas fel cledd penn drafus
 Ar llew lir ar lliw o lus
 O gylch y twr yn gylch tæg
 Ddw oedd ef ar deyddeg
 Engylion gwnion yw gylch
 A Drig bob dri yw ogylch

Organau oll byd frig nef
 Ag arianllais gwyr unllaf
 Milo dyrs amlw o dan
 Milereill aml o arian
 Mwy na mil o feydwyaid
 Dangwyr bob daunaw a gaid
 In nessa mae deunaw saint

In bwrw naw sens garbron saint
 Main beril cylch syr William
 Oedd fedd gwynn merch Davyd Gam
 Dau a wnaeth ir Deau nawdd
 Dm Jesu ai dewisawdd
 Ag oi rhyw yn benaig y rhawg
 I dewisswn dywyssawg

A N O T H E R

On the Death of Morgan son of the said Sir David.

T penn aeth ymhob bonedd
 Sy (n) Llan Faes Winllan ai fedd
 Morgan garw difan Davydd
 Gam ywr sant i Gymru fydd
 Llann vaes oll ywr nef i wr
 Lle mae eilwaith llew milwr
 Lle rhoed tarian a maneg
 Llan Ddûw dan y llen ddû deg
 Gwlad Frychan am Forgan fydd
 Ail i gawod wyl gwydd
 Deigain niau dasnau dwr
 Ar ryddian ywr aweddwr
 Deugain mlynedd i beddyw
 Ir wyl beirdd arol i byw
 Dwyfil achos mab Davydd
 A dwy fwy yn y Deau fydd
 Edn Aberhodni obaith
 Silin oedd i selio yn iaith
 Tn y Peutun un patent
 Deutu wyssg hyd at dwy Went
 Braych a fy wrth groesdu (r) grog
 Barr a chynger Brycheiniog
 Tu hugadarn teg ydoedd
 Pwys i du ar un post oedd
 Pwys gwlad Frychan yn rhannu
 Ar riw bost o wr i bu
 T tir weisbian fa trefhydd
 Ar swrn o bilere fydd

Mae irgoed o frig Morgan
 Mewn Yrhos yn mynny i rhann
 Aeth llawer o gydgeraint
 O Einion Sais hen yn saint
 Bro wyssg aeth yn brysgoed
 Ond gwyr a aned o goed
 O un cyff jaww yw cassael
 Deri a bwynt yn dra bael
 Ef oedd wr ef oedd eryr
 Forgan aeth i frig yn ywr
 Cynbaval drwyr ardaloedd
 I Lowarch hen falarch oedd
 I Lowarch i by lewod
 A gwae wyr byw Lloeger oi bod
 I Forgant byd nant y Nordd
 Ar Loeger maer ail gwelygordd
 Plant Brychan a gydranodd
 Plant fydd i Forgant un fodd
 Plant efrog oediog adail
 O dref lorc befyd ywr ail
 Morgan oedd darian i dir
 A braych bendad Brychandir
 Morgan oedd bumrbann ir byd
 A llyfr i bob lle befyd
 Llewod Morgant blant un blaid
 Garbron gwyr ywr Barwniaid
 A llew benddoeth gwyr llannddûw
 Ywr Barwn doeth garbron Dm.

Lewis Glynn Cothi ai cant.

Of Tudor Trevor, the Tribe of the Marches.

His Armes, Per Bend sinister Ermine and Ermines
a Lyon rampant Or.

*Candida parte unâ sursum sed nigra deorsum
Erminiis fulgens Theodori parma Trevori,
Fert rapidum fulvumq; sinistro veste Leonem,
Mostonis hæc arma, simul sunt nota Trevoris,
Innumerisque aliis, quos parturit utraque Maelor,
Ille sub Howelo vixit cognomine Justo,*

Ric. Powell.

Cujus nata illi Gladusia nobilis Uxor.

Tudor Trevor sonne in Law to Prince Howel Dda descended from Maxen Wledic or Maximus (the sonne of Llewelyn Senator of Rome, and Brother to Coel Godebog King of Britaine) who descended lineally from King Belinus Magnus and was in the right of his Wife King of Britaine, and Emperour of Rome. Vortiger King of Britaine descended lineally from Maximus, was also Ancestour to Tudor Trevor, which Tudor in the right of his Mother was Earle or Consul of Hereford and by his Father Lord of both Maelors, Oswestree, y Drewen or Whittington, &c. His posterity enjoyes a great part of the said Lordships to this day, though they have sold away much of them. He had three sons 1. Luddocca, who had given him the Lordships of Oswestree and Whittington and a great part of the Maelors, 2 Dinghad (whose Coate is Ermin a Lyon rampant S.) He had for his portion the remaining part of the Maelors, which his posterity possesse to this day by the severall names of Broughton, Ellis, Sonlley, Lewis, Trafford, Jones, Eyton, Roberts, Jeffreys, &c. 3. Grono, who had the Earledom of Hereford, which by his Daughter & Heire came to her son Adlystan Glodrydd.

Rees Sais (so called because he had had his education in England) great Granchild to Luddocca, being son to Ednyvet ap Llowarch Gam ap Luddocca, divided his Estate between his three sonnes, To Tudor the eldest he gave part of the Lordship of Oswestree, the entire Lordship of Whittington and part of the Maelors, to the 2d Elidur (whose Coate is Ermin a Lyon rampant B. armed & langued G.) he gave Eyton, which his posterity now enjoy by the name of Eyton; Sutton, which his posterity the Suttons hold to this day; & Rwyton, which his posterity the

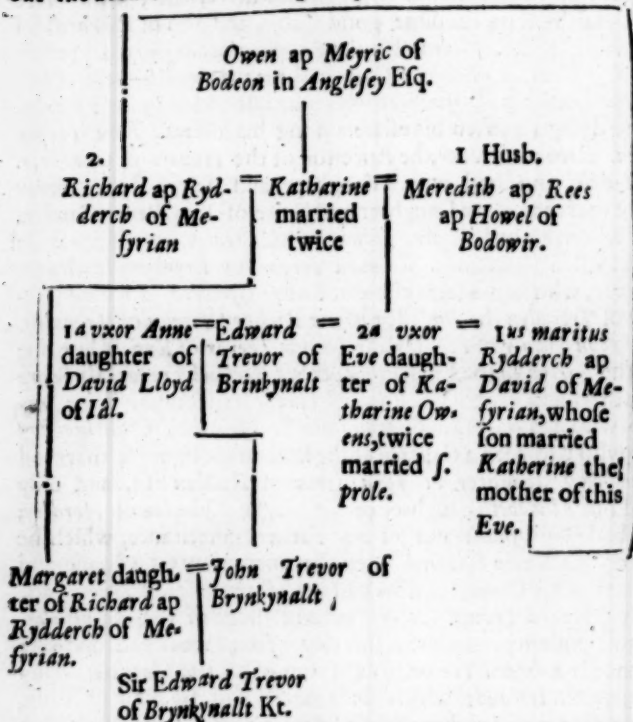
fDeccas held untill of late years, that it was sold to Justice Jeffreys. To the 3d Iddon (whose Armes are A. a Cheveron between 3 boares heads couped G. langued B. and tusked Or) he gave Duddleston and other parts of the Lordship of Oswestree, which are yet possessed partly by his Heires Male and partly by his Heirs generall. Tudor ap Rees Sais and all his posterity give Tudor Trevors Coate; his eldest sonne Blethyn had the largest portion of his estate; his 2d, Grono (whose Coat is V. two Boares passant in pale Barr Or) had the Lordship of Whittington and Estwicke. The Lordship of Whittington came with his sonnes daughter, who married Sir Warren Theneys to the Lords Fitzwarren, from them by marriage to the Hangfords, and in like manner from them to Bourchier Lord Fitzwarren, after and not long since it was purchased by one Mr Albany whose daughter and heire is the now wife of Thomas Lloyd Esq. Lord of Whittington. Estwicke came by heirs generall to Hammer of the Fenns and Eyton of Pentremadoc. His 3d Cybelyn, from whom is descended Trevor of Trevor &c. Blethyn ap Tudor ap Rees Sais left his estate to his sonne Owen, who by his wife Eve daughter of Madoc ap Gwennwynwyn Lord of Powis Wenwynwyn had 1. Jerwerth Hên. 2. Thomas the Ancestour of the Lloyds of Bryn and Horsmas in Maelor. Jerwerth Hên enjoyed the greatest part of his Fathers possessions, and left it to his sonne Jerwerth Vaughan, who was married to Catharine daughter to Griffith ap Llewelyn ap Forwerth Drwyndwn Prince of Northmales, and he left his estate to his son Forwerth Voel, who had many children, as 1. Ednyvet Gam, who had the greatest part of his possessions; 2. Madoc Lloyd, who had faire possessions in Chirkland and Brueden beath, descended by Heirs generall to Sr John Owen of Cleneney Kt and others. 3d Griffith, who had his part in Maelor Saesneg, which by Heirs general is divided among severall Families of good note. 4. Morgan Ancestor to the families of the Youngs of Brynyorkin and the Croxtons in the Maelors, Ednyvet Gam had severall sons, as David, Llewelyn, Forwerth Ddu, Meredyth, and other sonnes, who had their portions of his Inheritance with the forenamed Brothers, and are Ancestors to severall families yet in being. David had his part in Chirkland and in the Lordship of Oswestree. Llewelyn had his part in the Maelors, which is at this day in the possession

fession of the Heire male of his line. *Thomas Lloyd of Halghton* Esq.; *Jerwerth Ddu* had a share of his Fathers estate, and is the Ancestor of Sir *Roger Moston* of *Moston* Kt and Baronet, Colonel and Governor of *Flint Castle* for K. *Charles the 1.* Of *John Moston* Esq. and Colonel *Roger Moston* his Uncles, who were both faithfull to the same good Cause, and also of *Edwards* of *Chirke* Esq. &c. *Meredyth* is the Ancestor of *Pugh* of *Lloyntudmon*. *David ap Ednyvet Gam* had his part in *Chirke* land and in the Lordship of *Oswestree*, which he left to his sonne *Edward*, who dying 1440 left his estate among his sonnes, *John Trevor Hên*. *Richard Trevor*, the Ancestor of the *Trevors* of *Oswestree*. *Ottowell*, who had only a daughter and heire. *John Trevor Hên* married *Anne* Daughter and Heire of Sir *Pierce Camber*, by whom he had *Robert Trevor* of *Plâs têt* whose Heirs male have failed long since. *Edward Trevor* of *Brynkynallt*. *Roger Trevor*, who had a faire estate at *Pentre Cynwric*. *Richard Trevor* of *Trevalyn* the Ancestor of Sir *Richard Trevor* of *Trevalyn*. Sir *John Trevor* of *Plâs têt*. Sir *Thomas Trevor* of *Enfield*, late one of the *Barons* of the *Exchequer*, & Sir *Sackvil Trevor*, all *Four* Brothers and Knights. *Edward Trevor* had sonnes, *John Trevor*, who had only Daughters, *John Trevor Goch* of *Wiggington*, who had been a *Captain* at the siege of *Boloigne* & married *Elizabeth* daughter of *John Eyton* of *Ruabon* Esq. and only child of *Elizabeth* daughter of Sir *Roger Kynaston* of *Hordley*; He had *Bryncynallt* and all his Fathers inheritance, which he left to his sonne *Edward Trevor*, a man of great esteeme and power in his Country, who had two sonnes, *John Trevor* Esq. and *Richard Trevor* Dr of Law and Judge of the *Admiralty*, whose posterity remains to this day. *John Trevor* had one only sonne Sir *Edward Trevor* Knight one of his late *Majesties* *Privy Council* in *Ireland*; which Sir *Edward* had by his first Wife, *John Trevor* of *Brynkynallt* Esq.; *Arthur Trevor*, who hath been a *Colonell* for his late *Majesty*, and is now one of the *Judges* of *Southwales*; by his second Wife he had *Marcus Trevor*, who hath also been *Colonell* upon the same good account, and is lately made *Baron* of *Ros-Trevor*, *Viscount* of *Dungannon* in *Ireland*, and one of his *Majesty* K. *Charles the 2d's* *Privy Council* in that *Kingdome*.

Sir *Edward Trevor's* Riddle.

Here

* Eve. Here lyes by name the * *Worlds Mother*, by nature my *Aunt*,
sister to my Mother. My *Grandmother*, mother to my mother.
My *Great-Grand-mother*, mother to my Grandmother. My
Grandfathers daughter and his mother; Which all may be, with-
out the breach of Consanguinity.



Out of the Collections of Mr Francis Kynaston a Gentleman well skilled in the *Antiquities of Wales*.

The Pedegree of Sir Arthur Moston Kt and Baronet.

Sir Roger Moston the sonne of Sir Thomas Moston Kt, the son of Sir Roger Kt, the son of Sir Thomas Kt, the son of William Moston, the son of Thomas Moston Esq., who in the year 1539 took

took first the surname of *Moston* (the name of his house) at the appointment of *Rowland Lee* Bishop of *Covenry* and *Lichfield* and Lord President of the Marches of *Wales*, being then at *Flint* keeping Assises: Before he was commonly called *Thomas ap Richard ap Howel ap Jevan Vaughan*, which *Jevan Vaughan* was the son of *Jevan ap Adda ap Jorwerth Ddu ap Ednyvet Gam* and so to *Tuder Trevor*, as in the foregoing Pedegree.

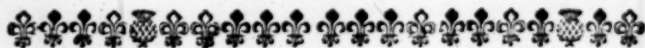
The Pedegree of *Cynwric Eyton* of *Eyton Esq.*

Cynwric the eldest son of *Sir Gerard Eyton Kt.* (the Father and Son both of them adhered firmly to his late Majesty King *Charles the 1.* in his troubles) the sonne of *Cynwric*, the sonne of *James*, the son of *Hugh*, son of *Owen Eyton*, son of *William*, son of *John*, Steward of *Bromfield An.* 18. Hen. 6., son of *James*, son of *Madoc*, son of *Jevan*, son of *Madoc ap Llewelyn ap Griffith ap Cadwgan ap Milir Eyton* of *Eyton*, son of *Elidir ap Rees Saia* forementioned.

Sir Robert Eyton of *Dudleston Knight*, was the sonne of *James Eyton*, son of *William*, the son of *James*, the sonne of *John Eyton* younger Brother to *Owen Eyton* forementioned.

There is another Family of the *Eyttons* descended from *Tingad* the second sonne of *Tuder Trevor* thus, *Llewelyn ap Ednyvet ap Griffith ap Jorwerth ap Eneon Goch ap Jevaf ap Llo-warch ap Jevaf ap Niniau ap Cynwric ap Rhiwallon ap Tingad*. The said *Llewelyn* had two sonnes, of which more speciall notice is taken, 1. *David* the eldest, to whom he gave his lands in *Eyton*, who was therefore called *David of Eyton*, and 2. *Morgan*, to whom he gave his Lands in *Sonlley*, and was therefore called *Morgan of Sonlley*, by which two names their posterity were called ever after. *Cynwric ap Rhiwallons* Coate is, *Erm* in a *Lyon rampant S. armed G.*

The Families of the *Lloyds* of *Berthlwyd* in *Montgomeryshire*, of *Isclawdd*, of *Talwrn* &c. are come also from this Tribe.



Jevaf & Jago

the Sonnes of *Edwal Voel*.

After the death of Howel Dha, his Sonnes divided South-Wales and Powys betwixt them: And Jevaf and Jago the second and third sonne of Edwal Voel ruled North-Wales, their elder brother Meyric being not a man fit to rule, They coming from the elder house would faine have had the chiefe Rule of all Wales, but were denyed it by the sonnes of Howel Dha: Thereupon Jago (oz James) and Jevaf entred South-wales with a great powver, Owen the sonne of Howel and his brethren came against them and fought with them at the hills of Carno, where Jago and Jevaf had the victorie: And the year following Jago and Jevaf entred twice into South-wales, spoiled Dyvet, and flue Dwnwalhon the Lord thereof. And within a while after died Roderike one of the sonnes of Howel Dha.

952. In the yeare 952. the sonnes of Howel gathered their strength together against Jevaf and Jago, and entring their land as farre as the river Conwy, they fought a cruell battell at a place called Gwrgustu, oz Lhanrwst, as some think, where a great number were slaine on either side, as Anarawd the sonne of Gwriad (oz Uriet) the sonne of Roderike the Great, and Edwyn the sonne of Howel Dha: in this battell the sons of Howel were overthrotten by Jevaf & Jago, who pursued them to Caerdigan, & destroyed their Country with fire and sword. About this time Yarchyr the sonne of Mervyn was drowned: and the year following Congelach King of Ireland was slaine. But to returne to Edred King of England. As soon as he was returned to his own Land, Aulaf with a great

great Army landed in Northumberland, and was received of the people with much gladnesse; but anon after like fickle and unconstant men, they banished him the land, and took to their King one Hircius the sonne of Haroald, whom likewise after three years they expelled, and willingly submitted themselves to Edred, who after he had ruled the whole Land eight years died, and was buried at Winchester. After him reigned Edwyn sonne of Edmund, in whose time nothing chanced worthy the remark, but that he married another mans Wife, her Husband being yet aliue. This man after he had Governed the Realme foure years died, leaving his Kingdome to his Brother Edgar, who was Crowned King of England in his stead. In the yeare 958. was a wonderfull hot summer, when Gwgan the sonne of Gwriad the sonne of Roderike died. After that Deate, there followed a great plague in March following. In those daies Jago and Jevaf by force and strength ruled all Wales as they thought good: and yet for all their power, Abloic King of Ireland landed in Môn, and having burnt Holyhead spoiled the Countrey of Llyn. In the yeare 961. the sonnes of Edwyn the son of Colhoyn were slain, after they had destroyed all the countrey to Towyn. About this time Meyric the son of Cadvan, Rytherch Bishop of S. Davids, and Cadwalhon ap Owen departed out of this transitory world. Not long after, the countrey of North-wales was sore distressed and spoiled by the Army of Edgar King of England.

✦ The cause of this Warre was the non payment of the Tribute that the King of Aberffraw, by the Laws of Howel Dha was to pay to the King of London. In the end there was a peace concluded: for King Edgar understanding what hurt the Countreies of England and Wales received daily, by reason of the great multitude of Wolves that then abounded (especially in Wales) which destroyed much sheepe and otherwise did great harme, released the Tribute in money appointed by the said Laws of Howel Dha, and bound the Prince of Northwales to pay him yearly certain Wolves for his Tribute, and so to be released of that other Tribute in money, which the said Prince performed, untill he had left never a Wolfe either in Wales or England.

In the yeare 966 Roderike the sonne of Edwal Voel was slain

958.

*Idwal ap
Rodri ap
Howel Dda
was slain,
and also the
sons of Gwyn.*

961.

*Unwonus
Presbyter
Britannus
accesit ad
Abbate S: Al-
bani ad ver-
tendos Codi-*

*ces & Britan-
nico sermone
in Latinum.
Bal.
lo. Cass.*

Hol. pag. 232.

*300, so Poly-
chron.*

*Wolves de-
stroyed by
the Prince
of Wales.*

966.

969

A Law a-
gainst im-
moderate
drinking.

972.

Ran: Cest.
Fabian.

slaine by the Irishmen, by whom Aberfraw was destroyed. The next yeare there fell a great debate betwixt the two sonnes of Edwal, Jago and Jevaf, which had ruled jointly from the death of Howel Dha to that time; and shortly after Jago having taken his brother Jevaf by force, very cruelly kept him in Prison a long time. About this time, Eneon the sonne of Owen Prince of Southwales was and seized to himselfe the land of Gwyr. And in the yeare 969 Maetus the sonne of Haroald with an Army of Danes entered the Isle of Anglesey, and spoiled Penmon. These Danes were suffered by Edgar to inhabit quietly throughout all England, till they were grown as strong as the English, then they fell to such riotousnes and drinking, that much mischief ensued thereof: whereupon Edgar made a law, that every man should drink by measure, and caused a certain marke to be set in every pot how deepe they should drink, and so by these meanes he somewhat stayed that immoderate ingurgitation. Not long after that, Godfryd the sonne of Haroald did subdue to himselfe the whole Isle of Anglesey, which he enjoyed not long. King Edgar likewise in the yeare 972 did send a great Army to Caerlleon upon Usc, which shortly turned back, without doing any notable act. The next year following, Howel the sonne of Jevaf raised a great power against his Uncle Jago for the deliverance of his Father out of Prison, and overcoming his Uncle in Fight he chased him out of the Land, and he took his eldest Uncle Meyric the sonne of Edwal, and put out both his eyes, and kept him in Prison; where he died shortly after, leaving behind him two sonnes, Edwal and Jonaval, from which Edwal came afterward the most worthy Princes of Wales. Howel notwithstanding he had set his Father at Liberty, yet took upon himselfe the sole rule of the Land for his life time, his Father preferring a private Life before a Kingdome suffered him to Reigne. He had three Brethren, all men of great estimation, Meyric, Jevaf, and Cadwallon, whose Lives doe follow.

The

¶ The Sonnes of *Jevaf, Howel, Cyswalben, and Owen*, who flue *Cystennin ap Jago*. The Sons of *Jago, Gabriel, Cystennin*.

Jago ap Idwal having fled to K. *Edgar* prevailed so farre with him, that He brought an Army into *Northwales* to restore him to his right: He came as farre as *Bangor*, where he was honourably received by *Howell*, who at his request was contented his Uncle *Jago* should have a share in the Government, as he had in his father *Jevaf's* time. *Edgar* then founded a new Church at *Bangor* on the South side of the *Cathedrall*, which he dedicated to the blessed Virgin *Mary*: He confirmed the ancient liberties of that *Sea*, and bestowed Lands and gifts upon it; Then with *Howel* and *Jago* in his company, he marched towards *Chester*, where met him by appointment six Kings more, viz. *Keneth* King of the *Scots*, *Malcolme* King of *Cumberland*, *Macon* King of *Man*, and *Dysmael*, *Sisrethbus*, and *Ibel* three *British* Kings; These eight Kings having don him homage entred with him into his Barge, and rowed him, foure of each side, from his Palace to the Church or the Monastery of *S. John the Baptist*, and after Divine Service rowed him back againe to his Palace in great State. Out of an old book of Records *Bishop Baily* shewed mee.

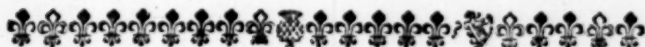
Nola Eltuti in veneratione apud Wallos, Cloch Elltur. Hanc Edgarus circa collum equi suspendi fecit in expeditione contra terram Glamorg: ac per visionem nocturnam reprehenditur, & restitui Ecclesie statim curavit. post dies novem Edgarus moritur. Polychron.

Morgan Hên called in his younger years *Morgan Mawr* dyed about this time being a hundred years old, having lived fifty years after the death of his Wife *Elen* Daughter of *Roderic the Great*, by whom he had one sonne called *Owen*. *Morgan* was a Valiant and a victorious Prince well beloved of his Subjects. *Owen* the sonne of Prince *Howel Dda* some years before the death of *Morgan* layd claime to *Tstradwy* and *Eryas* (called the two sleeves of *Gwent Vwchcoed*) being the right of *Morgan*, and seized upon them to his own use, but the matter through the mediation of the Clergy and Nobility

being by both parties referred to the decision of *Edgar King* of *England*, it was adjudged by the said *King*, that the sayd Lands did of right belong to the said *Morgan*, and to the *Dio-cesse* of *Landaffe*, and that *Owen ap Howel Dda* had wrongtully possessed himselfe of the said Lands. The *Charter* of the said *Award* was made before the Arch bishops, Bishops, Abbots, Earles and Barons of *England* and *Wales*, and is kept at *Landaffe*, as I have been informed by an old MS. called *Y Cwita cyvarwydd o Vorgannwg*. In the old book of *Landaffe* there is also somewhat to the same purpose, but the mistake in both is that they make *Howell Dda* to be the intruder into the said lands, who had been dead twenty years before *King Edgar* began his Reigne.

The sonnes of *Owen ap Howel Dda*. 1. *Meredith* Prince of *Powis*. 2. *Enson* Prince of *Dyvet*. 3. *Idwal*. 4. *Llowarch*, who had his eyes put out A. D. 982. 5. *Cadwallon*, Also 6 *Grono*, (who, as is conceived, begot *Edwyn* Lord of *Yâl* upon *Elsteda* Dutcheffe of *Mercia*) is said to be his sonne.





Hovvel

the Sonne of

Jevaf ap Edwal Voel.

After that Howel the sonne of Jevaf had expelled his Uncle out of the Land, he took the sole Rule of it. And at that time Dwnwalhon Prince of Stradclwyd took his journey to Rome. Then died Edwalhon the sonne of Owen. Likewise Edgar King of England passed out of this transitory life after that he had built many Monasteries. After him Edward his sonne was King, who when he had Reigned foure years was traitterously slaine through the malice of his stepmother, that her sonne Edred or Edelred might enjoy the Kingdome; who after his brothers death was Crowned King of the land. The peare 976 Encon the sonne of Owen King of Southwales destroyed the land of Gwyr the second time. The peare ensuing Howel the sonne of Jevaf with a great Army both of Welsh and English made warre against such as assisted and maintained the cause of his Uncle Jago, and spoiled the Countries of Llyn and Kelynnoc Vawr: shortly after Jago was taken by Howels men, and suffered to enjoy his Part of the land peaceably. About the peare 979 Edwal Vachan the sonne of Edwal Voel was slaine by his nephew Howel. At this time Cusenyn Dhu, that is, Constantine the Black, son to Jago (who then was prisoner) hired Godfryd the sonne of Harold with his Danes, against his Cousen; They both destroyed Anglesey and Llyn: Howel hereupon gathering his Army together, and setting upon them at a place called Gwayth Hirbarth obertrethw them, there Constantine was slaine. About this time, the Danes landed with VII ships at South-hampton, and spoiled the Towne.

974.

976.

979.

♣ They

Sim. Dunel.
Hol. pag. 238.
Is. Vowel in
Catal. episc.
Exon.

♣ They overcame also and spoyled the whole Country of Devon and Cornwall, burned the Towne of Bodman, and the Cathedrall Church of S. Petrokes, with the Bishops house. Whereupon the Bishops Sea was removed from thence to S. Germans, where the same continued, untill the removing and uniting thereof unto Crediton.

981.

About this time died S. Dunstan, who prophesied of much mischief and great destruction of the Land to ensue by the Danes. The yeare 981 Godfryd the sonne of Haroald gathered a great Army, and landed in Westwales, where spoyling all the land of Dyvet, with the Church of S. Davids, he fought the battell of Lhanwanoc. Likewise in the yeare next ensuing, Duke Alfred with a great power of Englishmen spoyled and destroyed Brecknock, and a great part of the lands of Owen Prince of Southwales, against whom Eneon sonne of the said Owen, and Howel King of Northwales came with all their power, and overthrew them in Battell, where the greatest part of Alfreds Army was slaine, and the rest put to flight. The yeare following, the Gentlemen of Gwentland rebelled against their Prince, and cruelly slew Eneon the sonne of Owen who had come thither to appease them. This Eneon was a worthy and Noble Gentleman, who did many notable acts in his Fathers time, and left behind him two sonnes, Edwyn & Theodor or Tewdor Mawr, from which last came the Kings or Princes of Southwales. In the yeare 984 Howel the sonne of Jevaf King of Wales entred England with an Army, where he was fought withall, and slaine valiantly fighting. This Howel had no sonne, but his Brethren reigned in his stead.

984.

¶ Some say Howel left a sonne foure years old named Conan, who afterwards being of age was King of Gwyneth A. D. 999.

The Sonnes of Eneon ap Owen Prince of Dinevowr 1. Cadell, 2. Edwyn Lord of Tal (whose Mother is supposed to be Elfeda) 3. Owen, 4. Tudor, who was slaine at Llangwm Dinmael.

CADWALHON.



Cadvvalhon

the Sonne of

J E V A F ap Edwal Voel.

AFTER the death of Howel, his brother Cadwalhon second sonne of Ievaf tooke upon him the government of Northwales: his first businesse was to make warre with his Cousin Ionaval son of Meyric ap Edwal Voel, and the right Heire, to whom he due: but Edwal, Ionaval's youngeſt brother, eſcaped out of his hands. The yeare folloving, Meredyth the sonne of Owen King of Prince of Southwales, with all his power entred Northwales, and in fight ſlue Cadwalhon the sonne of Ievaf, and Meyric his brother, and ſo subdued the land to himſelfe. Herein a man may ſee how God puniſhed the wrong Iago and Ievaf, the ſons of Edwal Voel, had done to their eldeſt brother Meyric, who was firſt diſinherited, and afterward had his eyes put out by them, and one of his ſonnes ſlaine. Firſt Ievaf was impriſoned by Iago, then Iago with his ſonne Conſtantine, by Howel the ſonne of Ievaf: and afterward the ſaid Howel, with his brethren Cadwalhon and Meyric, were ſlaine and ſpoiled of all their lands.

¶ Meredyth ap Owen ſlue Meyric firſt; And Cadwalhon advancing forwards he ſlue after in another battell; Angleſey and the reſt of Gwyneth were the purchaſe of his Victories, which he plagued with inſupportable Tribute.

N

MEREDYTH



Meredyth

the Sonne of

Owen *ap* Howel Dha.

986

This Meredyth *ap* Owen, having slain Cadwallon, obtained the rule and government of Northwales. In the yere 986 Godfryd the sonne of Haroald, entered the Ile of Anglesey the third time, took Lhywarch the sonne of Owen, and put out his eyes. He took 2000 prisoners besides. Hereupon Meredyth the Prince, with the rest, escaped and fled to Caerdigan. And there was a great murrain also among the cattell throughout all Wales. Then the Danes againe entred England with diuerse Armies, and at Westport and Witest oberthzeto the Lords of England, Godan and Britchwold: so that the King was compelled to hire the Danes with the payment of 10000 pounds to lye quietly in the Land: and yet within a while after, the king himself broke the Peace, for he prepared a great navy to meete the Danes by sea, where he was overcome, & lost all his ships, which were taken, with Alfricke Earle of Mercia Captaine of the same. After this the Danes spoiled Yorke, with Lyndsey, & went to Northumberland, where they were put to flight by Godwyn & Fridgist. About the same time Aulasse & Swayn, sailing by the Thames, with 94. sailes, besieged London, which was valiantly defended. Wherefore the Danes left their ships, entered the land, and cruelly with fire and sword destroyed all Kent, Suffex, Surrey, and Hampshire. Hereupon king Edelred sent to them for peace, which he purchased with great summes of money and Wittuals; so that they lay peaceably at Hampton that winter. Then Aulasse upon composition came to Edelred, who receiued him togethily, and did so entertaine him, that he promised to depart the land, and neuer to returne, which promise he faithfully kept.

Dane gelt.

Hol. pag. 239

H. Hunt.

987

The yere 987. died Iseval the sonne of Edwal, who had
libed

liued many yeares a priuate life. The same yeare also died Owen the son of Howel Dha, Prince of Southwales. This Owen had three sons, Encon, which died in his Fathers time; Lhywarch, who lost both his eyes; and Meredyth who (as is befoze declared) had wonne Northwales, and after his Fathers death took also to his possession all Southwales, having no respect to his brother Encon's sons, viz. Edwyn & Theodor oz Tewdor. About the same time the Danes sailed from Hampton along the coast, spoiling Deuonshire & Cornwall; and so at the last landed in Southwales, and destroyed S. Davids, Lhanbadarn, Lhanryfryd, and Lhandydoch, (which were all places of Religion;) and did so much hurt in the country besides, that to be rid of them, Meredyth was faine to agree with them, & to giue them a Peny for ebery man within his Land, which was called The tribute of the blacke army.

At this time Elwmaen the son of Abloic King of Ireland was slain, & a great number of people died for hunger. The yeare 989 Owen the son of Dyfnwal was slaine. Within a yeare after Meredyth King of Wales destroyed the towne of Radnor, at what time his nephew Edwyn the sonne of Encon, hauing to his aid Duke Adelf, and a great army of English and Danes spoiled all the land of Meredyth in Southwales, as Caerdigan, Dyvet, Gwyr, Kydweli, and S. Davids: where Edwyn took Pledges of the chiefe men of those Countreys. In the meane time this Meredyth with his people did spoile Glamorgan, so that no place was free from sword and fire: but at the last Meredyth and Edwyn fell to an agreement, & became friends. Soone after Cadwalhon the onely sonne of Meredyth died. Meredyth being thus occupied, had so much to doe in Southwales, that Northwales lay open to the enemy: which when the Danes perceived, they arrived in Anglesey, upon Ascension day, & destroyed the whole Ile. Whereupon the Inhabitants of that Country received Edwal the sonne of Meyric the right heire of Northwales, for their Prince, in the yeare 992, the Nobility delibering both Him & his Brothers out of Prison, where Meredyth had secured them as Pledges. These great troubles being past, there followed within a year after such famine and scarcity in Southwales, that many perished for want of food.

989

Math. West.
pag. 283.
Is. Castell.

992

Edvval *ap Meyric ap Edwal Voel*

and Meredyth ap Owen.

This Edwal being in possession of Northwales studied to keep and defend his people from tozongs. But Meredyth (the difference between him and his Nephew Edwyn being composed) gathered together all his Power, intending to recover Northwales againe, And Edwal meeting him at Lhangwm, overtbrewe him there in Battell; Where Theodor oz Tewdor Mawr, Meredyth's Nephew, was slaine, who left behind him two sonnes, Rees and Rytherch, and a Daughter called Elen wife to Blethyn ap Maenyrch Lord of Brecon. A little after this Swayn the sonne of Haroald destroyed the Isle of Man: and entering Northwales slew Edwal the Prince thereof, who left behind him a sonne called Jago.

Math. West.

998

In the peare of Christ 998, the Danes came again to S. Davids, destroying all before them, and there they slew Morgency oz rather Urgency Bishop of that See. The same peare also died Meredyth the sonne of Owen King oz Prince of Wales, leaving behind him one only Daughter called Angharad, which was married to Lhwelyn ap Sisyllt, and, after his death, to Conuyn Hirdref, oz (as others think) to Conuyn ap Gwerystan; shee had Children by both of them, which was the cause of much warre and mischief in Wales, as shall hereafter appeare.

¶ A. D. 1000 the Danes spoyled Northwales, and the year after dyed Mör ap Gwyn, and Ivor Portbalarchi.

I am prone to believe, it was not Tewdor Mawr but his brother Edwin that was slaine in the Battell forementioned, which also seems rather to have been fought at Hengwm in Arduwy in Merionethshire then at Llangwm; for there are to this day certain Monuments of Victory to be seen, as heaps of stones, Tomb-stones, & Columnes, which they call *Carnoddi Hengwm*.

Edwyn the sonne of Eneon, Meredyth's elder Brother, was the lawfull Heire of Southwales though dispossessed by Meredyth.

Aecdan

Aedan

the sonne of

BLEGORED.

The death of both these Princes (for so much as Meredyth had no issue Male, and Edwal had left behind him a Child under age, not able to take the charge of a Common-wealth) did cause much trouble to ensue: for in Northwales severall did aspire to the Government, and sought the Rule of the Land, as Conan the sonne of Howel, and Aedan the sonne of Blegored, who tried the matter in open field, where Conan was slaine in the yeare 1003.

1003

✠ I doe not know, neither could I ever find, what Colour or pretence of Title, this Aedan ap Blegored had to the Principality of Northwales, nor yet of whom he descended, or who came of him: whereas all the other Princes are notoriously known, of what Families they descended, and who came of them. Neither yet doe I read of any Blegored, whose sonne he might be, except it be that Doctor of Law, of whom mention is made in the Laws of Howel Dha, his Estate may be thought too meane to challenge the Principality. He is reported to have Governed about XII years. Of the Acts by him atchieved, there is very little written, saving of those two Battels, the one wherein he overcame Conan ap Howel, and the other wherein he was overcome himselfe, and slaine with his foure sonnes, by Lhwelyn ap Sitsylht.

In the yeare 1004, Gulsath and Ubiad Irish Lords, were taken by the Scots, and their eyes put out, which Scots did also destroy the Country and Towne of Dublyn. Likewise the Danes, who had destroyed againe Westwales went to England, spoiling and burning the Land all before them,

1004

Matt. West.

them, especially Somersetshire, Dorsetshire, and so through Hampshire and Suffex, they came towards the River of Thames without any Let or Stay, and so sailed along the River to the place, where the River Mydwey entreth the Thames, along which they came to Rochester, where they overthrow the Kentishmen that gave them battell. Edelred King of England was at this time in Cumberland the chiefe Men of the Danes, which land he brought to his subiection: but in the meane while another army of Danes fought againe with the men of Somersetshire, and got the victorie, and ruled the countrey at their pleasure. Then Edelred hearing of the great wrongs of Richard Duke of Normandy sent to him for his Daughter Emma in marriage, thinking to have succour thereby: But God intending to punish the great sinnes and enozmities of the Saxons moved the King thereto, that as they being instruments of Gods wrath, under colour of friends and hired soldiours, had traiterously slaine the Brytaines, and driven them out of their own land, so should the Normans by colour of this affinity first enter the land as friends, and bring succour against the Danes, and afterward come as foes, and be the better destruction of the Saxons and Angles: which was then foreseen and told the King by an Anachoret, who inspired with the spirit of God, saw the plagues which he had certainly appointed to fall upon the Saxons: but the King puffed up with pride, and hope of this affinity, did proudly write to all the English Rulers through the realme, to kill the Danes in one night, who then lived peaceably; this murder was cruelly executed upon S. Brices day at night. But yet the Danes would not give over so with losse. Therefore the yeare following, there came an army of them to Devonshire, and over-ran the land with fire & sword, sparing nothing that had life, that they might revenge the murder of their Cousins. They rased the citie of Excester, and slue Hugh the Norman, whom the Queene had appointed Governour there. Then Almarus Earle of Devon gathered a great army out of Hampshire, Wiltshire, and all the Country about, and met the Danes: but he and his were put to flight, and the Danes pursued them to Wilton, and destroyed it and Salisbury, and returned to their Ships with rich spoiles and great triumph.

The Danes
murthered.
Matt. West.
pag. 394.

Matt. West.
pag. 393.
H. Hunt.
Sim. Dunel.

♣ Some are of another opinion, who affirme, that the said Hugh the Norman enticed and procured the Danes to come and besiege the City of Excester, which they burned, and used the people with great cruelty, untill in the end the said Almarus Earle of Deuon, and the Gentlemen of the countrey submitted themselves, and so obtained peace.

Io. Cast.

St. Dunelm.

Hol pag. 243.

Io. Vowel.

And the yeare following, being 1004; Swayne a mighty Prince of Denmarke, to whom God predestinated the Crowne of England, came with a great number of ships, laid siege to Norwich, and spoiled it, with whom Wolkettel Duke of the Countrey made peace: yet the Danes, after they had rested a while, went to Thetford, which they also spoiled, and returned to their ships with their prey, and overthrew Duke Wolkettel (who had gathered and prepared an army to fight with them) and so sailed to their Countrey: And two yeares after returned againe with their companions, fire, sword and spoile, and landed at Sandwich, which they burned, and made England quake as a reed in the wind, and thence sailed to Wight, where they wintered till Christmas, and then entered Hampshire, and passed in diuerse Bands through the land to Reding, Wallingford and Colsey, deuouring such victuals as they found in the houses, and paying with sword and fire at their departing. And at their returne they met neare Essington the army of the Westsaxons, which did nothing but trouble them with killing, and laden them with spoile, and so passed by the Gates of Winchester, with much triumph to Wight; and all this while was King Edelred at his Mannour in Shropshire full of cares and troubles. And then the Nobility of England bought peace of the Danes for 30000 pound. In which time of Peace Edelred made an Order, that of every 300 Hides of land through the Realme, there should be a ship made and furnished, and of every 8 Hides, a Corselet and a Helmet. An Hide containeth as much ground as a plough may eare by the year. Besides these the King had a Navy from Normandy, which being all together at Sandwich, was one of the greatest that euer was seen in Brytain. But it happened so, that where the King had banished one Wilnot a Noble man of Suffex, he fell a robbing upon the Sea, and troubled all passages and Victuallers.

1004.

Hol pag 243.

Hol pag. 244.

Io. Cast.

H. Hunt.

Io. Cast.

Matt. West.

1008

Witallers. Then Brightrych brother to the Traitor Edric Earle of Mercia, promised the King to bring before him Wilnot either alive or dead, but it hapned otherwise, for there fell such a tempest, that he was driven of force to the shoze, where many of his ships were lost, and the rest Wilnot and his Company set on fire and burned. Then Brightrych, being abashed at this infortunate beginning, returned again along the Thames to London.

Is, Cast.

Shortly after there landed a Flaby of Danes at Sandwich, and so passed by land to Canterbury, with a mind to destroy the City: but the Citizens bought their peace for 30000 pound. And the Danes passed first through Kent, Suffex, Hampshire, and Barkshire, where King Edelred with all the power of England met them: notwithstanding being perswaded by the Traitor Edric, he would not fight with them, so that they returning back by London (which City defended it selfe manfully) went to their ships. But the yeare following they landed again at Ipswich upon Ascension day, and there overcame and put to flight Duke Wolskettel, who fought with them. Then passing from thence to Cambridge, they met the Kings sisters sonne with his Army, whom they slew, and with him Duke Oswyn, with Edwyn and Wolsrike Earles, and after took their way by Essex towards Thames, leaving no part of crueltie unpractised by the way. And along the River side they went to Oxford, which they had burned the year before, and so to the three castles upon Ouze, Buckingham, Bedford and Huntingdon, and destroyed Godmanchester, which was then a faire Towne, and burned Northampton, and at Christmas returned to their ships. The next yeare following when they had spoiled all the land from Trent Southward, they laid siege to the City of Canterbury, and won it by the treason of one Almarike (whom Alsege the Archbishop had delivered from death) and left nothing behind them, but blood and ashes, carrying the Archbishop with others to their ships, whom they cruellly slew afterward. Within a while after, Swayn King of Denmarke came along the Humber to Gainsborough, to whom Vitred Duke of Northumberland with all his people, and all Linsey with the Countries North of Watlingstreet became subjects, and gave him hostages.

Wherupon

1010.

*Gwlsach and
Vbiad had
their eyes
put out.*

Hol. pag. 245.

Is. Cast.

Farddur

Monke of En-

lli dyed.

1011

Jo. Cast.

Hol. pag. 246.

Matt. Park.

pag. 68.

Wherupon Swayn finding his enterprizes succesfull, committed his Baby to Cnute his sonne, and went himselfe to Oxford and Winchester, which Cities with all the Countries about acknowledged him for their King. Then he came to London, where King Edelred was, but the Citizens defended the City so manfully and baliantly, that Swayn returned to Wallingford, and so to Bath, and received homage of all Westsaxon, and afterward coming to London, received the City to mercy, and was called King throughout the Land. Then Edelred perceiving all things to goe against him, fled to Normandy, to his Wife and his two sonnes, Edward and Alfred, whom he had sent thither before. And Swayne, after he had brought the whole land to his obedience, dyed suddainly, after whose death, the Danes chose Cnute his sonne for their King; but the Englishmen sent for Edelred home againe. who coming with a great Army destroyed Lynsey, because that Province was become subject to Cnute; which thing when Cnute understood being at Ipswich, he cut off the hands and noses of all the Pledges that he had, and returned to Denmarke. About this time, Brian King of Ireland, and Murcath his sonne, and other Kings of that land subject to him, did gather a great Power against Sutric the sonne of Abloic King of Dyuelyn, and Maillmorda King of Lagines; which Sutric hired a number of strangers, all armed men, and robbers upon the sea, to his succour, and gave Brian battell, where the sayd Brian and his sonne were slaine, and on the other side Maillmorda, and Broderike Captain of the strangers. In the yeare 1013, Cnute came again from Denmarke, and landed in Westsex, and spoiled all the Country. Then Edric with Edmund King Edelreds bastard sonne, gathered an Army, but yet they durst not give him Battell. Then went Edmund to Vitred Duke of Northumberland, and together they spoiled Staffordshire, Leycestershire, and Shropshire. Cnute likewise, upon the other side, came downe through Buckinghamshire, Bedfordshire, Huntingdonshire, and so by Stafford passed toward Yorke, to whom Vitred came and peeled himselfe, yet he lost his life, whose possessions Cnute gave to one Egricke, and made him Duke in his stead, wherupon Edmund went to his Father, which lay sick at London. Then Cnute

*Hol. pag. 249.**Io. Castor.**Sim. Ducl.**Hol. pag. 248.*

1013.

Io. Cast.

returned to his ships, and sailed to the Thames mouth, and
 up the Riber towards London: but befoze he came thither,
 Edelred was departed, after he had reigned with much trou-
 ble and misery 37 years. After whose death, the Englishmen
 chose his base sonne Edmund, surnamed Ironside for his
 strength and hardines in War, to be their King. This Ed-
 mund went to Westsex, and brought all that Country to his
 subjection. Then the Danes laid siege to London, and made a
 great trench about it, that no man could escape out, and gave
 1 Edmund battell (who came to raise the siege) at Proman by
 2 Gillingham, where Edmund had the upper hand. The se-
 cond battell fought at Caerstan, wherein Edric, Almar and
 Is. Castr. Algar behabed themselves traiterously against Edmund, where
 Matth. West. after a long fight the night parted both the Armies. The
 pag. 498. third battell was at London, where Edmund pursued the
 3 Danes to their ships, and entred the City triumphantly, and
 4 two days after they fought the fourth Battell at Brenford,
 from whence Edmund bare the honour away; and went to
 gather a new Army, whiles Canute did bessege London by
 Water and Land, but it was manfully defended. Then Ed-
 mund with his Army passed the Thames at Brenford, and en-
 tred into Kent, and fought the fift Battell, where the Danes
 5 fled as sheep befoze him, but he staied the pursuit by the wic-
 ked counsell of the Traitor Edric, whom he had received to
 mercy & made Steward of the Land: this Battell was fought
 at Eshedowne in Essex, with the whole power of the Danes
 and Englishmen, there Edmund shewed his prowes, and for-
 saking his place, which was betwixt the Dragon and the
 Standard, he entred the Army of his enemies, breaking their
 thickest ranks, and compelling the proudest of them to turne
 their backs. Which when Edric saw, fearing the overthow
 of the Danes, he cried aloud, Fledd Engle, Fledd Engle, Edmund
 is Dead: and thereupon fled with his people, all the Army
 following him, to the great slaughter of the English; there
 were slaine there Edmund, Alfric, Godwyn, and Ulfkettel, all
 6 Dukes, and all the Chebalry of England. After which victo-
 ry, Canute entred London, and was Crowned King of the
 Land. And Edmund habing gathered his Army together they
 met in Gloucestershire, but both Armies fearing one the other
 were

Matth. West.
 pag. 399

Hol. pag. 255.
 Matth. West.
 pag. 399.

were loth to fight, so that they moved the Kings to make an end of this cruell bloodshed by Combat, to whereunto both Princes agreed, and the place being appoynted, fought together manfully, and they were both of them found so valiant and worthy men, as few the like. But Cnute fearing the incomparable strength of Edmund moved him to accord, to whereunto he agreed: Whereupon Peace was concluded with much joy, that Edmund should Reigne in Westsex, and Cnute in Mercia: and so they departed, Cnute to London, and Edmund to Oxford, where he was traiterously murdered by a sonne of Edric with a sharpe knife, as he was at the Priorie. Edric being quickly certified of the deed came to Cnute (with much joy) and greeted him as only King of England, declaring how Edmund was slaine at Oxford. To whom Cnute replied, that for his good service he would reward him, as his deserts required, and set him above all the Nobles of England: Whereupon he caused his Head to be cut off forthwith, and to be set upon a Pole, on the highest Tower in London, and then he caused execution to be done upon all the other, that were consenting to the murder. In the yeare 1015 Llewelyn the sonne of Sisylht raised a great power against Aedan, who had by usurpation possessed himselfe of the rule of North-wales, and having slaine him with his foure sonnes in battell (without any respect to Jago (or James) the sonne of Edward the right heire) he took upon himselfe the name and authority of King of Wales. This Llewelyn was descended from the Kings of Wales by his Mothers side, whose name was * Trawst, Daughter to Elise, second sonne to Anarawd, the eldest sonne of Roderike the Great: He had to wife Angharat, the only daughter of Meredyth Prince of Southwales, and so by these means he claimed and enjoyed the right of both Countreies, as hereafter shall be declared.

¶ Elystan Glodrydd Prince of Ferlix, or the Country between Wy and Severne, who is reckoned the 4th Royall Tribe of Cambria, reigned about this time. Our Writers stile him also Earle of Hereford. Athelstan King of England was his Godfather, and gave him his own name at his Baptisme.

Edelstanus eum sacro de fonte levavit,
Infantiq; dedit proprium de nomine nomen.

Hel. pag. 336.

Matt. West.

Page. 400.

Io. Castor.

Sim. Dunel.

Fabian.

Matt. West.

Pag. 401.

Matt. West.

Pag. 402.

1015

* Trawst.

R. Powel.

He

He was the son of *Cybelyn ap Ifvor ap Severus ap Cadwr Wenwyn*, and so to *Casnar Wledig ap Gloyw Wlad lydan* (that is, with the large Dominions) the son of *Tenaninus* and Brother of *Cynobelimus* Kings of Britaine, as *Jevan Brechva*, who lived in the dayes of *Henry* the 6th hath left upon record, which also an old MS. in Parchment written about 200 years before his time witnesseth concerning the said *Gloyw*: But *Rich. Powel* of *Ednop* in *Shropshire* Esq. a Gentleman well seen in the Antiquities of *Wales*, and lineally descended from the sayd *Elystan* sayth, *Gloyw* was the sonne of *Arviragus*, the sonne of *Cynobelinus*, and not the son of the Emperour *Claudius*, as *Jeffrey* of *Monmouth* would have it. Our Antiquities say, that the posterity of *Casnar Wledig* the sonne of *Gloyw* had their habitations on both sides of *Severne*, as in *Powis*, *Arustli*, *Ceri*, *Cydewen*, *Radnorshire*, being the Lands and Possessions of *Blethyn ap Conwyn*, *Trabayrn ap Caradoc*, *Elystan Glodrydd*, and of their Ancestors descended from the sayd *Casnar*: So were also *Glocester*, *Worcester*, *Ewyn*, *Erging*, and the rest of *Herefordshire* with *Gwerthbrynnion* and *Buellt*, the Lands of *Vortigern* King of Britaine, whose Pedegree *Gildas Albanus* deriveth to the sayd *Gloyw* thus, *Guorthigern* map *Guorthinen* map *Guitaul* map *Guitolin* map *Glovi*. *Bonus, Paulus & Mauron* fuerunt tres filii *Glovi*, qui ædificavit Urbem magnam super ripam fluminis *Sabrine*, quæ vocatur *Britannico* sermone *Caer Glovi*, *Saxonice* *Gloucester*. But this *Glovi* cannot be the same with the former *Gloyw*, unlesse It might so happen that some names have been left out in the Pedegree between *Vortigern* and *Glovi*. Also wee read in the same Author, that *Embrisius* (commonly called *Ambrosius Aurelianus*) King and Monarch of Britaine gave unto *Pascen* the sonne of *Vortigern* upon his submission some part of his Fathers inheritance, to wit, *Buellt* and *Gwerthbrynnion*, which (according to *Nennius*) he left to his sonne *Brin-cat* father of *Mempric* father of *Paul* father of *Eldoc* father of *Eldat* father of *Merwydd* father of *Guevan* father of *Theudibir* King of *Buellt* father of *Fermael* King of *Gwerthbrynnion*, both which last named lived together as may be gathered out of *Ninnius* and *Samuel Beulan*, about the yeare of our Lord 820. But how the forementioned lands came to *Elystan* and his Ancestors a 100 years after, I have not yet learned. His Mother was *Rbieingar* the daughter and heire of *Grono ap Tudor Tre-
vor*,

vor, of whom mention is made before p. 27, 28.

He quarters these Coates, A. 3 boares heads Cobazed S langued G. tusked Or. And G. a lyon rampant, regardant Or.

Some say Elystan married Gwenllian the daughter of Eneon ap Owen ap Howel Dda, by whom he had Cadwgan, the Ancestor of many worthy Families.

Families descended from Elystan Glodrydd.

The Pryces of Newtowne, Owens of Rhinwjaon, the Lloyds, Williamses and others in Mountgomeryshire, some Gentlemen in Shropshire, most of the Gentry of Radnorshire, and very many in other parts of Southwales, whose names I have not. Sir William Thomas of Aber in Carnarvonshire Kt, Granchild to Sir William Thomas of Llangathan in Carmarthenshire Kt, descended from Elystan. Lewis Owen of Penarth in Merionethshire Esq. a Learned, accomplished Gentleman comes also from him, so Hugb ap John ap Hugb of Llanvendidg.

The Pedegree of the Pryces of Newtowne.

Sir Matthew Price Baronet, sonne of Sir John Price Baronet, who was the son of Edward the eldest son of John Price the eldest son of Matthew Goch the eldest son of Thomas Price of Newtown, which Thomas was 2d son to Rees ap David Lloyd (Esquire of the body to K. Edw. 4. and slain at Banbury) ap David ap Eneon ap Howel ap Tudor ap Eneon Vychan ap Eneon or graig ap Jevaf ap Grono ap Ivor ap Idnerth ap Cadwgan ap Elystan Glodrydd. John Price of Parke Esq. is descended from Matthew 2d son to the forsayd John Price. Arthur Price of Vaenor was 2d son to Matthew Goch; He married a Daughter of the Earle of Bath, & had by her Edward Price & John Price of Llimwnt. The said Edward married a daughter of Dr Nic: Robinson Bp. of Bangor, by whom he had Arthur Price Esq. whose daughter & Heire by Mary daughter to Owen Vaughan of Lhwjdiarth Esq. married George Devereux Esq. eldest son to Sir George Devereux of Sheldon in Warwickshire Kt, by whom she had Price D'everreux Esq. and other Children. Oliver the 2d son of the forenamed Thomas Price had Neuadd wen, from whom are descended the Bolvirs of Llanyruil. From Meredyth the eldest son of Rees ap David Lloyd comes Price of Keri.

The Paternall Coate of the Pryces of Newtowne and Vaenor. Quarterly 1. A. 3 boares heads cooped S. langued G. tusked Or, 2. G. a lyon rampant regardant Or. the 3d as the 2d, the 4th as the 1st.



Lhevvelyn *ap Sitfyllt: and*

Angharad his wife the only Daughter of Meredyth.

After that Lhewelyn the son of Sitfyllt had taken in to his hands the government of Wales, all things prospered: the earth brought forth double to the time before passed, the people prospered in all their affaires, and multiplied wonderfull, the cattell encreased in great number, so that there was neither begger nor poore man from the South to the North sea, but every man had plenty, every house a dweller, and every towne inhabitants. Now in this time Cnute married Emme sometimes wife to Edclred, and mother to Alfred and Edward, and sent Edmund and Edward the sonnes of Edmund Ironside to Hungary to be slaine, but the King of Hungary cherished them as his own children. King Cnute also levied upon the land a great subsidy of 72000 pounds, besides 11000 pounds, which the Citizens of London payd. In the yeare 1019 Meyric the sonne of Arthpoel raised a great Army against Lhewelyn King of Prince of Wales, who met him in the field, manfully slew him, and discomfited his people. Also this yeare Cnute with a great Flotte sailed to Denmarke, and made warre against the Vandals, who had a great Army in the field, which Cnute overthrew by the prowess of Earle Godwyn, and the Englishmen, which made him love them the better ever after.

*Ran. Cest.
lib. 6. cap. 18.*

1019

Ran. Cest. ib.

1020

In the yeare 1020, a certain Scot of low birth came to Southwales, who naming himselfe Run the sonne of Meredyth their late King, was by the Nobility, which loved not Lhewelyn, exalted to the Regall Throne, and taken for their King; which when Lhewelyn heard, he gathered his power in North-

Northwales, and addanced towards Run, who had gotten all the strength of Southwales together at Abergwili, where with great pride he abode the coming of Lhwelyn. But when both Armies were ready to joyne, Run full of brags and crakes encouraged his people to fight, promising them the victory: yet he himselfe (following the Proverb, which biddeth a man to set on his dog, and not to run after him) set on his people to fight it to the uttermost, and withdrew himselfe possibly out of the way: whereas upon the contrary part, Lhwelyn, like a bold and courageous Prince, came before his people, calling for the vile Scot Run, that durst so help a Princes bloud; so both the Armies joynd Battell with much malice and hatred, the one party was not so courageous to defend the quarrell of so worthy a Prince of their own bloud, as the other was obstinate in the cause of a stranger: in the end, after great slaughter upon either part, the Northwales men rememb'ring their old victories, and encouraged by the p'otives of their Prince, put their enemies to flight, and pursued Run so narrowly, that all his Scottish shifts could not save his life, and so returned home with great spoyle and prey. Then Lhwelyn ruled all the land quietly, but the year following he was slaine by Howel and Meredyth the sonnes of Edwyn, leaving behind him a sonne named Gruffyth ap Lhwelyn.

¶ It is not recorded in History, of what Stock or Linage Lhwelyn ap Sisfyllt Paternally descended, nor have we in any of our Books his Coat of Armes, or the Coat of his sonne Prince Griffith ap Llewelyn. The house and land of the sayd Llewelyn and his sonne Griffith being at Ruthlan (which was a part of that Country Anarawd gave to the Northerne Britons of Cumbria in England, and Strathclyd in Scotland to inhabite) it is probable they might be descended from one of those Noble strangers that seated themselves there; Possibly the interest and Relations Sisfyllt (Llewelyns Father) had in Cumberland might induce Edmund King of England to make use of his assistance, when he marched with an Army against Dunmail King of Cumbria.

Of Ednowen Bendew.

Ednowain Bendew Lord of Tegaingl, one of the 15 Tribes of Gwyneth, lived A. D. 1015 in the time of Prince Llewelyn ap Sisfyllt according to Mr Powel of Ednop's verses, but in a book
cited

cited by *Peter Ellis*, wherein it is sayd he was the Chiefest of the 15 Tribes, we may find that he lived after, in the yeare 1079. His Armes, A. a Cheveron S. between three Boares heads Cooped.

Ric. Powel.

Ednowen Bendew *Capitonem voce Britannâ*
Innuir, Hic patrios vastantem funditus agros
Horrendum setis & acutis dentibus Aprum
Fortitèr occidit, quare huic argenteo in agro
At a trium capita aprorum curvamine nigro :
Tota Bithelorum domus hac de stirpe resurgit,
Ille Leolino vixit regnante Sifillo.

To. Jones of
Fliant.

Rotpert ap Jorwerth ap Ririd of Coedymynydd, who was a man of great power, and lived in the dayes of *Edw. I.* as appears by the Records of the Exchequer of *Chester*, descended from him. *Rotpert* had a Brother called *Madoc*, that was Bishop of *Bangor*, and is not mentioned in Bishop *Godwins* History of Bishops. There is to be seen an Ode in praise of this *Rotpert* composed by a Bard of those times. *Ishel* the sonne of *Rotpert* was a Learned man, and Archdeacon of *Yegaingl* in the dayes of *Edw.* the 3d. The Bithels of *Flinthshire*, and other worthy Families (which may be known by their Armes) come from this Tribe.

A. D. 1021 after the death of *Llewelyn ap Seissyllt*, *Ryiberch ap Jettyn* King of *Glamorgan* obtained of King *Cnut* the rule of *Southwales*, as *Caradoc* hath it, but the Book of *Landaffe* sayth, of all *Wales*, *Totius Gwaliz exceptâ tantum Insulâ Evoniz quam Jacob filius Idgwal per se tenebat: Riderch dico virum pacificum & mansuetum omnibus totius Regni tam Clericis quam Laicis, Viduis & Orphanis jura sua & hereditates divinâ lege & humanâ concedentem, & maxime Ecclesiæ Dei & gubernatoribus ejus, Episcopis videlicet, & omnibus de inferioribus gradibus. In cuius tempore nulla desolatio in montibus nec in plano, nisi tantum tribus villis per totam Gualiam in solitario &c.*

Tbo: Maelor (if he be the Author of the Card of the Pedegree of the Princes of *Powis*) writes thus, *Bleibyn ap Conwyn ap Llewelyn ap Griffith ap Seissyllt ap Trabayrn ap Anarawd* Prince of *Powis*, where he makes *Trabayrn* to be the Father of *Seissyllt*, which is a grosse mistake, there being herein never a true descent save that *Bleibyn* was the son of *Conwyn*.



Iago

the Sonne of Edwal ap Meyric

ap Edwal Voel.

After the death of Llewelyn, Jago or James the son of Edwal took upon him the rule of Northwales as right Heire thereof. And Rytherch the sonne of Jestyn governed Southwales by strong hand.

Cnute King of England about this time made a boyage to Denmarke and Swethen, against Ulf and Alaf, who had stirred up the Finlanders against him, he had a cruel fight with them, lost a great number of his Army, as well Englishmen as Danes; and after his returne to England, he made his journey to Rome in great pompe and glory, not because he thought by that journey to be cleansed from his sinnes, but that his ambitious mind might have the praise and fame of the World, for his rich gifts and Princely behaviour, and what holinesse he learned there, it appeared at his returne. For forthwith he entred Scotland with a great Army, against Malcolme the Prince thereof, who desired Peace, and became his Subject, with two other Kings of the Orkneys, and Ewyth, Molbeath and Jernare.

Ran. Cest.
lib. 6.

In. Cast.

About the yeare 1031 the Irish-Scots entred Southwales, by the means of Howel and Meredyth, the sonnes of Edwyn ap Encon ap Owen ap Howel Dha, who hired them against Rytherch ap Jestyn, whom they discomfited and slew, and by that means attained unto the government of Southwales, which they two ruled jointly, but yet with small quietnesse, for the sonnes of Rytherch gathered a number of such as were their Fathers friends to revenge his death, with whom Howel and Meredyth met at Hyarthwy, and after a long dispute put them to flight. But the yeare following, Meredyth was slaine by the sonnes of Conan the sonne of Sisyllht, Brother to the worthy Prince Llewelyn, to revenge their Fathers death, whom Meredyth and

1031

Two more,
Vchrid &
Owen.

* Rees.
G.iffith.

H. Hunt.

Io. Cassor.

Matth. West.

Ran. Cest. li. 6

Alb. Crantz.

his brother had slaine. The yeare next ensuing, certain Englishmen entred the land of Gwent, with whom Caradoc the son of Rycherch ap Iestyn fought, and was by them slaine. Not long after died Cnute the most Powerfull and famous Prince in the West Parts of the World, as he that had under his Dominion, the great Countrey of Swethen, from Germany to the North pole, with Norway and Denmarke, and all the Noble Ile of Brytaine. After him Haroald Harfote his son begotten upon Alwyn the Daughter of Duke Alfelyn, was Created King. For Hardi Cnute his other sonne by Emma was then in Denmarke. This Haroald in the first year of his Reigne banished Emma his stepmother out of the Realme.

1037

In the yeare 1037 Gruffyth (the son of Lhwelyn ap Ithyllt sometimes King of Wales,) raised a great number of people against Jago then enioying the Principality or Kingdome of Northwales, whom Jago likewise provided for, as well as he could: but the greater part and the better Souldiers were of Gruffyths side, for the love they bare to his Father, which afterward well appeared: for after the Armies once met, Jago was soon overthrown and slaine. This Jago left behind him a sonne called Conan, by his Wife Avandred Daughter to Gweir the sonne of Pylh.

1022

¶ A.D. 1022. One Joseph was made Bishop of Landaff, whose election was ratified by the aforesaid Prince Rytherch, who, as we have it in the said book of Landaff, confirmed also the Lands and Churches belonging to that See.

In the old British Text thus we read, Un mlynedd ar dddeg ar ugain a mil oedd oed Crist pan laddawddyr Ithscotiaid Rydderch ap Iestyn, a Jago vab Idwal a gynhelis teyrnas Wynedd, a meibion Edwin, Howel a Meredydd agynhalasant deyrnas y Deben. Hence it may seeme, Jago had but the Ile of Môn only in his possession, untill the death of Rytherch. About the year of Christ 1034 Morgynnith a Bishop dyed.

Gruffyth



Gruffyth

the Sonne of Llewelyn

ap Siisylht and Angharat.

GRuffyth ap Llewelyn, after he had slain Jago governed Northwales, and worthily in all things, following his Fathers steps, who overcame both the Danes and the English diverse times, and defended his Country and People manfully all his Reigne. In the first yeare of his Government he fought with the English and Danes at Croxford upon Seaverne, and put them to flight, and from thence he led his Army to Lhanpadarn vawr in Caerdigan shire, and destroyed it utterly, and from thence passed all Southwales throughout, and received the people to his subjection. For Howel ap Edwyn their King fled before his face, and forsook the Land.

✦ This Howel procured Edwin the Brother of Leofrike Earle of Chester or Mercia, to come with an Army of Englishmen and Danes to his aid against Prince Gruffyth, who met his enemies in the field, and overcame them, and slue the said Edwyn, but Howel escaped by flight. After which victory Gruffyth made sundry invasions into the Marches towards Hereford, and always returned with great spoiles. Hol. pag. 272.

When Gruffyth had brought all Wales under his Dominion, he returned to Northwales again. The yeare ensuing, 1038 Herman Archbishop of Menevis or S. Davids died, a man both learned and good. The year next following, Howel King of Southwales gathered a great power of his friends and strangers, and entered the Land, intending to recover it againe. Wherefore Gruffyth like a worthy Prince, came with all speed to succour his people, and meeting with Howel at Pencadair, after he had encouraged his Souldiers, gave

1038.

him Battell, and oberthrew him, and pursued him so narrowly, that he took Howel's wife, whom he had brought to the field to see the overthrow of Gruffyth, but it fell out otherwise, and Gruffyth liked her so well that he kept her for his Concubine.

H. Hunt.

*Matt. West.
Sim. Dunel.*

About this time, Haroald King of England dyed, and his brother Hardycnote Reigned in his stead, a Noble and a liberal Prince, who (as it is reported) caused his Tables to be covered and furnished four times every day, for strangers and all comers, and after he had Reigned two years, he dyed at Lambeth in the flower of his age. After his death, the English sent for Alfred the eldest son of Edrel from Normandy, but that message pleased not Earle Godwyn, who was the most potent man in the Land, because he knew the young Prince to be Courageous and stout, and therefore one that would not suffer him to rule the Land as he intended to do. Therefore he persuaded the People that Alfred, who had come well accompanied with Normans, had promised them the whole rule of the Land, thereupon they took all the Normans and bound them, and afterward killed them, putting every tenth man to death. And yet they thought there were too many, wherefore they killed them the second time, and led Alfred from Gilsford (where this cruelty was committed) to Gillingham, and there put out his eyes, and removed him from thence to Ely where he was pitifully murdered. Afterward they sent for Edward the younger sonne, whom they received as King the year following, after that he had married Godwyn's daughter, he in the first year of his Reign banished Earle Swayne, sonne to the said Earle Godwyn, who was received of the Earle of Flanders. In the year 1041 Howel came againe to Southwales, and remained there a while: and shortly after a number of strangers landed in Westwales and spoiled the Country, against whom Howel gathered a number of People, and fought with them, and drove them to their ships with much losse.

1041

*The Battell
of Pwll
Deuach.*

At this time Conan the sonne of Jago (who had fled to Ireland to save his life) with the power of Alfred or Auloedd King of Develyn, whose daughter Ranulph or Ranull he had married, entered Northwales, and by Treason had taken Gruffyth

syth the King, and carried him towards the ships: but when it was known, the Country upon the sudden followed the Irishmen, and overtaking them rescued their Prince, and pursued their enemies (with much slaughter) to their ships, who returned straight with Conan to Ireland. The yeare following, Howel the sonne of Owen Lord of Glamorgan dyed, being a man full of years. Then Howel ap Edwyn called to his succour Danes and Englishmen, with all the power he could make in Southwales. Whereof Gruffyth being certified, gathered his power together in Northwales, and came on courageously to meet his enemies, (whom he had twice before discomfited) and overcame them, and chased them, as farre as the spring of the river Towy, where after a long and dangerous battell Howel was slaine, and his Army discomfited, and so narrowly pursued, that few escaped alive. After his death Rytherch and Rees the sons of Rytherch ap Ieslyn aspiring again to the rule and government of Southwales, which their father had once got, gathered a great Army, as well of strangers, as out of Gwentland and Glamorgan, and met with Gruffyth King of Wales, who after his accustomed manner loosing no time, but courageously animating his men with the remembrance of their former fortune and Victories under his Standard, joyned Battell with his enemies, whom he found disposed to abide, and to regaine the honour which before they had lost: when they met, the fight was cruel and bloody, and continued till night, which easily parted both Armies being weary with fighting, And either fearing other returned to their Countries, to gather more strength. This year Joseph Bishop of Teilo or Landaf dyed at Rome. The Land being thus quieted, Gruffyth ruled all Wales without any trouble: till about two years after, the Gentlemen of Ystrad Towy did by treason kill 140 of the Princes best Souldiers, to revenge whose death King Gruffyth destroyed all Dyvet & Ystrad Towy. It is also to be noted here, that such snow fell this year, that it lay upon the earth from the Kalends of January, to the 14 of March. About this time, Lothen and Hyrling landed at Sandwich with a great number of Danes, and after they had spoiled the Towne, they returned to their ships, and sailed to Flanders, and sold their booties, and so

*Hol. pag. 290.
Matt. West.*

so sailed to their Country. At this time also Earle Swayne returned to England, and came to his Fathers house at Pevenche, and humbly besought his Father, and his Brethren Haroald and Tofty, to procure him the Kings Favour. So Earle Beorned promised to intreat the King for him, and went with Swayne to his ships, where he was traiterously murdered, and his body left upon the shoze, untill his friends, being certified of the same, fetched him away, and buried him at Winchester, where his Uncle King Cnut had been buried before. Swayne having committed this wicked fact, sailed againe to Flanders, and continued there, till his father made peace with the King, and brought him in favour againe about a yeare after.

1050

In the yeare 1050 Conan the sonne of Jago did gather an Army of his friends in Ireland, minding to recover his inheritance againe, and as he sailed towards Wales, there arose such a tempest, that it scattered his Ship abroad, and drowned most of his ships, so that he was disappointed of his purpose, and quite lost his labour. Shortly after, Robert Archbishop of Canterbury, accused Earle Godwyn and his sonnes, Swayne and Haroald of Treason, and the Queene of Adultery, who because they refused to appeare, being called before the King, were banished the Land, and the Queene put away from the King, whereupon Godwyn with Swayne fled to Flanders, and Haroald to Ireland.

Wil. Malmf.
Hol. pag. 270.
and 271.

Matt. West.
pag. 419.

Matt. Park.

♦ Eustace Earle of Bologne, the Father of Godfrey, having married Goda King Edwards siter, the widow of Walter de Maunt, came to England to his brother in Law, and as he was returning home againe one of his servants killed a man at Canterbury (or at Dover, as Matth. Westm. hath it) whereof grew great inconveniency and slaughter on both sides: whereupon Eustace returning again, made a grievous complaint to King Edward against the Kentishmen, whose part Earle Godwyn took, because they were of his County. But Eustace by the suggestion of Robert Archbishop of Canterbury (who hated Godwyn and his sonnes) so incensed King Edward against him and the Kentishmen, that Godwyn and his sonnes were sent for, to answer the matter before the King at Gloucester. Whereupon Godwyn fearing the Kings displeasure (who could never brooke him since the death of his Brother

brother Alfred) gathered an Army out of Kent and the Countrys where his sonnes ruled, and so came towards Gloucester, reporting abroad, that all this preparation was made to resist Gruffyth Prince of Wales, who (as they affirmed) was ready with an army to invade the Marches. King Edward being certified by the Welshmen, that there was no such thing in hand, commanded Godwyn to send backe his army, and to come in person to answer, according to the order of law. Which when he refused to doe, the King by the aduise of Earle Leotrike appointed a Parliament and meeting at London, to take order in these matters, Where the King came with a great army out of Mercia and other westerne countrys. Then Godwyn remaining with his army in Southwerke, and perceiuing how that diuers of his friends disappointed him, and other daily forsook him and went to the Kings part, despairing to be able to withstand the Kings proceedings against him, conueyed himselfe away priuily with his sonnes, and fled out of the land. Whereupon King Edward proclaimed him and his sonnes Outlaws, confiscated their goods, and gaue their lands to other of his nobility.

Then the King gaue to Adonan the Earldome of Devonshire and Dorsetshire, and to Algar some of Earle Leofrick the earldome of Haroald. Neuertheless Godwyn and Swayne got men and ships in Flanders, and sailed to the Ile of Wight, which they spoiled, as they also did Portland. At the same time Haroald coming from Ireland, and waisting alongst the shoare, spoiling the country as he went, at length met with his father & brother, who being together burned Pevensey, Romney Heath, Folkston, Douer, and Sandwich, & entering the Thames destroyed Sheppey, & burned the Kings houses at Middeltowne, and afterward sailed by towards London, where by the way they met with the King, and so sailed with him, & when they were then ready to fight, an accord was made by means of Bishop Stigand, in such sort that the King restored them their lands and goods, tooke home the Queene, and banished the Archbishop with all the Frenchmen, which had put that suspicion in the Kings head.

✦ Mat. Westm. writeth, that about this time, to wit, An. 1053. Rees the brother of Gruffyth King of Wales was slaine in a place called Bulendune, whose head was presented to King Edward, the day before the Epiphany, the King being then at Gloucester.

A little

1053

Mat. West.
page. 420.

A little after that, Oswald Earle of Northumberland, toben he heard that his sonne was slaine in Scotland, tobitber he had sent him with Forces to Conquer it, asked tobitber his death's wound was in his best o2 in his back; and they saying, in his best, he answered, I am right glad thereof, for I would not wissh me no2 my sonne to dye othertwise. Then King Edward entred Scotland, and obercame the King in Battell, and subdued the tohole Land to himselfe. The peare following, Earle Godwyn dyed at the Kings table, choaked with a piece of Bread, whose Earledome Haroald his sonne had, and Algar Earle of Chester had the Earledome of Haroald.

Heort Boet.
lib. 12. cap. 5.

Buchan. li. 7.
page. 62.

Hol. pag. 247.

✦ About this time Makbeth King of Scotland caused a Noble man of his (named Bancho) to be cruelly murthered, whereupon Fleance the sonne of the sayd Bancho escaping the hands of Makbeth, fled to Gruffyth ap Llewelyn Prince of Wales, where being joyfully received & entertained courteously, he grew into such favor with the sayd Prince, that nothing was thought too good for him. But in proceffe of time Fleance forgetting the curtesy to him shewed, fell in love with the Princes daughter, and got her with child. Which thing the Prince tooke in so ill part, that he in a rage caused Fleance to be kild, holding his daughter in most vile estate of servitude, for so suffering her selfe to be defloured by a stranger. At length she was deliuered of a sonne, which was named Walter, who in few yeares proved a man of great courage and valiancy, in whom from his childhood appeared a certaine noblenes of mind, ready to attempt any great enterprife. This Walter on a time fell out with one of his companions, who in that heat of contention objected vnto him, that he was but a battard, Which reproach so grieved Walter, that he fell vpon the other, and slew him; whereupon fearing the punishment of the law, he fled into Scotland, where he fell into the company of those Englishmen which were come thither with Queene Margaret the sister of Edgar Edeling, amongst whom he shewed himself so discreet and sober in all his demeanor, that he was highly esteemed of all men: and so attaining to higher reputation and credit, was afterward employed in the affaires of the Common wealt, and at length made Lord Steward of Scotland, receiuing the Kings revenues of the whole Realme. From which office he and his posterity retained that surname of Steward ever after,

after. The most Noble Kings of Scotland of the Family of Stewards, besides many other Dukes, Marqueses, Earles, and Barons of Great Fame and Renowne, descended from him.

Also at this time, Siward that worthy Earle of Northumberland, being brought to the point of death with the bloody flux, bewailed his mischance, that he had escaped in many a dangerous Battell, and now should dye such a filthy and cowardly death, and calling his friends and his men about him, commanded them to set him in his chaire, to Arme him at all points, & to put his shield in the left hand, & so he made an end of his worthy life. His Carle dome, because his Sonne was within yeares, was given to Tosty Godwyns sonne.

In the yeare 1054 Gruffyth the sonne of Rytherch ap Jestyn, did gather a great number, as well strangers as others, against Gruffyth ap Llewelyn King of Prince of Wales, but commonly called King of Northwales: who protracting no time, met him, fought with him, and slew him. Shortly after, Algar Earle of Chester, being convicted of Treason against the King, fled to Gruffyth King of Prince of Wales, who gathered his power to revenge the often wrongs, which he had received at the Englishmens hands, who succoured ever his enemies against him. Therefore he together with Algar entred Herefordshire, and spoiled with fire and sword all the way to the City, whither all the People had fled, and they boldly issued forth (Earle Randolph being their leader) and gave him Battell, which Gruffyth wished for above any other thing, as he that had wonne five set fields, and courageously receiving his enemies, fought with them. Which fight was long and doubtfull, till such time as Gruffyth encouraged his people with the remembrance of the Prowesse and worthy acts of the ancient Brytains their Forefathers, saying that they were the same Enemies, whose backs they had so oftentimes seen before: which doubled their strength and force, and so they pressed forwards, that their foes were compelled to forsake the field and trust to their feet, where their hands prevailed not, and thought to have taken the Towne for their defence: But Gruffyth and his men pursued them so hard, that they entred in with them, & after a great slaugh-

1054.

Mar. WeR.
pag. 421.

Hol. p. 272 &c.

22. O Rob.

Matt. West.

pag. 422.

Jo. 3. Castor.

This Ran-

dolph was K.

Edwards ne-

phew, by his

sister Goda

the Wife of

Walter de

Maunt.

Eo tempore

religiosus vir

Tremerein

Walonius

Antistheces

fit. Sim. Du-

nelm.

ter returned home with many twozth Prisoners, great triumph, and rich spoiles, leaving nothing in the Towne, but bloud and ashes, and the walls rased to the ground.

Hol. pag. 276.
Io. Castor.

Matt. West.
page. 423.
St. Dunelm.

There be some which affirme, that King Edward by evill counsell (as it is thought) banished Algar the son of Earle Leofrike, whereupon he gat him into Ireland, and there providing xviii ships of rovers, returned and joynd himselfe with Gruffyth King or Prince of Wales, who both together invaded the Centry of Mercia, about Hereford, where Ranulph Earle of that Country (who was sonne to King Edwards sister named Goda, by her first husband Walter de Maunt) came against them with a great Army, and met them about two miles from Hereford, where after a sore fight by the space of three houres, Ranulph and his Army were discomfited, and about 500 of them slaine, and the rest put to flight, whom Gruffyth and Algar pursued to Hereford, and entring the Towne, set the Cathedrall Church on fire, and slue the Bishop named Leogar, with seven of the Canons, spoiled and burned the Towne miserably. Whereupon, King Edward being advertised hereof, gathered an Army, & sent Haroald the son of Earle Godwyn against them, who pursuing the enemies to Northwales, passed through Stradclwyd to Snowdon: but Gruffyth and Algar being afraid to meet Haroald, got them again to Southwales, whereof Haroald being advertised, left one part of his Army in Northwales, to resist the enemies there, and returning with the residue to Hereford, caused a great Trench to be cast round about the Towne, with a high Rampire strongly fortifying the Gates of the same. After this, by means of a parle had with Gruffyth and Algar, at a place called Biligelhag, a peace was concluded, whereupon Algar being pardoned by the King, and restored again to his Earledome, returned home to Chester. About two years after, Algar was accused againe of treason, so that he was the second time exiled the Land, and repaired to his old friend Gruffyth Prince of Northwales, by whom he was received joyfully, and restored again to his Earledome by the aid of certain strangers, which came by chance from Norway. Whereupon King Edward being sore offended with Gruffyth, sent Haroald again with power to Northwales, to be revenged upon him, who coming to Ruthlan, burned the Palace of Gruffyth, and his ships, and then returned back to the King at Gloucester.

Io. Cast.
Hol. pag. 277.

About this time, Edward the sonne of Edmund Ironside, came to England with his Wife and Children, Edgar Ede-ling (which signifieth in the Brytish tongue, a poising Lord or Prince) and Margaret, which was afterwards Queene of Scots, and mother to Mawd, wife to Henry the first King of England. About two years after came Roderike, sonne to Haroald King of Denmarke, with a great Army to Wales, Mat. West. where being friendly received by King Gruffyth, and joyning his power to Gruffyths, entred England, and cruelly spoiled and burned a great part of the land. But shortly after, Roderike was compelled to returne to his ships, and to saile to Denmarke, and Gruffyth returned home with spoiles.

This yeare, as Haroald Godwyns sonne would have sailed Mat. Park. to Flanders, he was driven by force of a tempest to land in Mat. West. Poytiers, where he was taken, and conveyed to William Bastard, Duke of Normandy, to whom Haroald declared his journey thither, to be only to offer him service in the affaires of England, and took a solemne oath, first to marry the Dukes daughter, and after the death of Edward to reserbe the Crowne to the Dukes use. Then shortly after receiving rich gifts, with much honour he returned to England. This yeare dyed Owen the sonne of Gruffyth ap Rytherch, and Joseph Bishop of Menevia. Also Haroald and his brother Tosty, by the procurement of Caradoc ap Gruffyth ap Rytherch, Mat. West. and others, gathered a great power, and entred Southwales, pag. 427. and subdued a great part thereof, and wrought so with those that were about Gruffyth the King, that as soon as he had gathered his people in Northwales, and took his journey to meet with Haroald, he was cruelly and traiterously slaine by his own men, and his head brought to Haroald: who appointed and placed Meredyth the sonne of Owen ap Edwyn, Prince and Ruler in Southwales; and then he and his Brother Tosty returned home.

Some doe report, that Haroald, about the Rogation weeke by the Kings commandment, went against the Wellshmen, and taking the sea, sailed by Britow, round about the coast, compassing in a manner all Wales. His brother Tosty, that was Earle of Northumberland, met him by appointment with an Host of Horsemen, and so joyning together, they destroyed the Country of

Southwales, in such sort, that the Welshmen were compelled to submit themselves to deliver hostages, and engage to pay the ancient Tribute which before they had paid. The people of that Country, because Gruffyth their Prince fled at the coming of Haroald, leaving them to be a prey to the enemy, hated him sore, and slue him when he returned to them againe, and sent his head to Haroald, which he sent to the King. After whose death King Edward granted the Principality of Northwales to * Blethyn & Rywalhon the sonnes of Conwyn, brethren to Gruffyth by the Mothers side, who did homage unto him for the same.

* Simon of
Durham call-
eth them
Blechgentus
& Ritowala-
mus.

* 26.

This Gruffyth ap Llewelyn governed Wales * 34 years balliantly and worthily, he never fought but he bare away the victory, he was gentle to his Subjects, and cruell to his foes, loved of the one, and feared of the other: liberall to strangers, costly in apparell, and Princely in all his doings, and unworthy of that cruell death, that the ambitious desire of Rule did provoke his unkind Subjects and unnaturall Countess, to prepare for so Noble a Prince, and so gentle a Father as he was.

¶ In the yeare of our Lord 1061 Prince Griffith ap Llewelyn was murdered, and Joseph Bishop of Menevia dyed; but the English writers say, he was not slaine till A. D. 1064. I have an ancient Chronology, which sayth that there were from Griffiths death to William the Conqueror's coming to England (which was A. D. 1066) five years, from the Conquest to the death of Blethyn ap Conwyn 7 years, and from Blethyns death to the battell in Mynydd Carno (where Trahayn was slain) six years. He left two sons Meredith and Ithel.

A. D. 1053 *Griffini Regis Australium Walensium*, Res nomine, propter frequentes prae das quas egit, in loco qui *Bulendum* dicitur jussu Regis *Edwardi* occiditur. *Simeon Dunelmensis* saith that *Leofegarius* Harolds Chaplaine succeeded *Estelstan* in the See of Hereford, and that in the very same yeare the XVI of the Calends of July he was slain by Griffith King of Wales at a place called *Glastbyrig*, with his Clergy, cum Clericis suis & Vicecomite *Agelnotho* & multis aliis.

Our Author *Caradoc Lancarvan*: sayth that Joseph Bishop of Landaff dyed A. D. 1043, but Bishop *Godwyn* saith it was three years after, 1046: he dyed in his way to Rome in the 24 yeare of his Bishoprick, as it is in the Book of Landaffe.

About

About the yeare 1051 *Marbodus* evanc a Priest of *Wales* was made Bishop of *Redon* in little *Britaine*. *Bal*.

Herewald who succeeded *Joseph* next in the See of *Landaffe*, was, as Bishop *Godwyn* saith, consecrated A. D. 1056 by *Stigand* Arch-Bishop of *Canterbury*, but the Book of *Landaffe* gives another name to the Arch Bishop that consecrated him, for it is thus recorded therein, *Confirmata illius consecratio à summo Archiepiscopo Cynisi & aliis Anglia plurimis Episcopis Canonice consummata est*. By (*Cynisi*) must be understood either *Eadfin* then Arch Bishop of *Canterbury*, or else *Kinsius* Arch-Bishop of *Yorke*, of whom *Ingulfus* Abbot of *Croyland* writes that he dyed A. D. 1060. As touching the Synod Bishop *Godwyn* saith was held at *London* A. D. 1056, *Chronicon Landav.* saith it was held A. D. 1059. The election of *Herewald* was confirmed by Prince *Griffith ap Llewelyn*, ab invito Rege *Grifido* Monarchâ Britonum præpollente, as saith the Book of *Landaffe*, wherein we have also set downe this following Charter.

Pater & filius & spiritus Sanctus tres in personis, unus in Deitate & essentiâ, Creator & Gubernator totius Creatura, visibilis & invisibilis, & super omnia formavit hominem ad imaginem & ad similitudinem suam, dividens singula prout vult, & cui omnia serviunt impræsentiarum quibusdâ tribuens Regna & Potestates, quibusdâ modicas paupertates cum septiformi dono sapientia & intellectus, consilii & fortitudinis, scientia & pietatis & timoris inspiravit cor lapideum ingruente quadam infirmitate corporis Grifudi Regis Britannia, & (ut sic dicam) totius Gualix de fine ad finem & calefactum sancti spiritus fervore. Videns igitur Rex quod potestas ejus sicut flos feni & caro ut cinis conatus est pro transitoria substantia conquirere Regnum floridum sine casura & celeste gaudium sine marore & tristitia, semota omni penuria, semetipsam tribuens sub jugo Penitentia, & penitens fecisse qua fecerat contra Divina præcepta promisit se emendaturum jejuniis & oratione & eleemosyna cum diversis metallis preciosis largitis ab illo, Deo, egenis, Viduis & Orphanis, & non degenerans à prædecessorum nobilitate, pietate & largitate, imò imitans & præcellens rigore & fortitudine tum contra barbaros Anglos ex una parte semper fugitivos visâ facie sua in acie belli, tum contra Hibernienfes occidentales & semper fugaces, tum contra indi-

* Tywi

genas solito more bellicosas, tunc contra Danaos marinos tum contra insularum Orcadum habitatores, & semper versis dorsis in fugam, & firmato federe ad libitum suum pacificatos: clamavit omnia territoria Landaviz Ecclesie Petri Apostoli & sanctorum confessorum Dubricii, Teliavi, & Oudocei de omni Parochia ejusdem ab hostio Taratir super ripam Gui usque ad ripam * Tiu-gui, & insuper terras ejusdem Lan Teliav maur, videlicet & Pennalun cum multis aliis Ecclesiis & telluribus suis omnibus, & cum illis in Brecheniauc pluribus, ut in cirografo demonstratur, quæ habentur extra diocesim in Episcopatu sc: Deuvi, & cum toto privilegio ut melius fuit tempore predecessorum suorum quiescit & tranquilla ab omni regali servitio nisi tantum oratione cotidiana pro animabus Regum & Principum Britannia, & firmata missis manibus super quatuor Evangelia, & in manu Heruvaldi Episcopi consolidata & coram omni populo suo in die Nativitatis Domini apud Ystumgwy, & oblata villa Penrhos in manu Episcopi & omnibus presulibus Landaviz in perpetuo. De clericis testes sunt Herwaldus Episcopus, Mormarch, Merchbui, Turnerth, Canonici Landaviz. Benedictus lector. Jovanaul, Novis, Elinvi, Eionon, Judhail presbiteri, Tathoi, Abraham Archidiaconus Guenti. De Laicis rex Grifud, Margetud filius ejus. Caratauc filius Riguallaun, Byrguith, Judhail filius Teudus, Eidnivet fuedlid. Berdicgwent, Caratauc filius Gulbrit, & cum data communionis omnibus incolis terrarum Ecclesie per totum regnum suum in campo & in silvis, in aqua & pascuis.

Of Edwin ap Grono.

Edwin ap Grono commonly called King of Tegaingl (which is now part of Flintshire) was one of the 15 Tribes of Gwyneth. His Armes, A. a Croffe ingrailed flowry S, between 4 Cornish Crows proper.

Argento gerit Edwinus Tegenius atram
Florentemq; Crucem nodosam quatuor inter
Cornices, rostris pariter pedibusq; cruentis,
Regis Griffini Leolini tempore vixit.

He lived in the time of Griffith ap Llewelyn A.D. 1041. He had a sonne called Owen, whose daughter Angbarad was wife to Griffith ap Conan King of Gwyneth. Many good Families in the Counties of Flint, Denbigh, and elsewhere are descended from him. The Right Reverend Father in God D. William

Roberts

Roberts Lord Bishop of Bangor (who was Consecrated A. D. 1637. and now living) derives himselfe lineally from him.

Also hee was Auncestor to that Famous Scholar and Lawyer *Thomas Owen* one of the Judges of England, and Father to Sr. Roger Owen of Condover neare Salop Kt. *Howel Gwyneth* a valiant Gentleman, who sided with *Owen Glendor* against King *Henry* the 4th, was of this Tribe: He was one that did for a long time very much hurt and annoy the English that dwelt in his neighbourhood; (as before him one *Owen ap Aldud* had done, who kept by force of armes under his subjection all *Tegaingl* about three years, untill such time as he had obtained his pardon) but at length he was taken by his enemies of the Towne of *Flint* and beheaded by them at a place called *Moelygaer*, and his Lands were given to one *Saxton*.

BLETHYN



Blethyn ap CONVYN & RYWALHON

his Brother, the sonne also of Convyn.

After the deace of King of Prince Gruffyth, Meredyth the sonne of Owen ap Edwyn (whiche Edwyn, as some writers say, was the sonne of Howel Dha) did take upon him the government of Southwales, and Blethyn and Rywalhon the sonnes of Convyn, and halfe-brothers to King Gruffyth ap Llewelyn (as being also borne of Angharat daughter to Meredyth King of Wales) did governe Northwales, Conan the sonne of Iago being all this time with his Father in Law in Ireland. About this time it fortuned, that as Haroald served the King with drink at Windsor his brother Tosty moved with envy, that his younger brother should be preferred before him, pulled him by the haire of the head, and overthrew him. Then departing thence, full of rancor and malice, to Hereford, where Haroald had prepared great chere for the King, he slew all Haroalds servants, and cut off their Heads, Armes, Leggs, Nooses, Feet, and Hands, and filled all the vessels of Wine, Meath, Beere, and Ale therewith: and sent the King word, that he should want no potwode and sowd meats when he came thither as for other things, he might make provision himselfe. For which vaine offence the King banished him the land for ever.

✦ Caradoc ap Gruffyth ap Rytherch was the first that procured Haroald to come to Wales against Gruffyth ap Llewelyn, hoping by him to attaine unto the government of Southwales. But it fell out otherwise, for when Haroald understood that he should not get that at the hands of Caradoc which he looked for, which was a certain Lordship within Wales nigh unto Hereford, and knowing also Caradoc to be a subtil and deceifull man, he compounded with Meredyth ap Owen for that Lordship, and made

